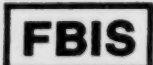


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15 March 1982

# Latin America Report

No. 2464



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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15 March 1982

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## SANTA CRUZ-SAO PAULO GAS PIPELINE PROJECT ON SCHEDULE

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 31 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] Jorge Zamora, the minister of energy and hydrocarbons, states that export of natural gas to Brazil will begin on schedule, that is to say, by late 1984 or early 1985.

He said there was a slight delay in the implementation of the project to quantify the national gas reserves, but the export timetable will not be altered. The certification of the reserves is 25 percent completed. At the same time, the final survey of the gas pipeline that will connect the cities of Santa Cruz and Sao Paulo is being carried out.

He pointed out that while the surveys are underway, several international financial organizations were approached. As a result of these contacts, there is already a possibility that part of the financing will be undertaken by the World Bank.

Up to last 31 December, three exploratory wells had been drilled and two others were being drilled under the program of certification of the reserves. A total of 12 wells will be drilled in the northern section of Santa Cruz Department until the last quarter of 1982. Seismic exploration activities are also underway under the supervision of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) agency.

Independently of this project, other exploratory activities are being carried out which in the last quarter of last year resulted in the discovery of new deposits particularly rich in natural gas. This development makes it possible to guarantee the fulfillment of the future export contract, which will entail the daily export of 400 million cubic feet of natural gas, according to Bolivian technicians.

## Oil Pipeline

The Santa Cruz-Sao Paulo gas pipeline will be 1,941 kilometers long: 571 kilometers in Bolivian territory and 1,370 kilometers in Brazilian territory. Its cost has been estimated at some \$2 billion.

The final design, the cost and the auction documents are being worked out by the Italian consulting firm of Snanprogetti. They will be ready in April, according to the official timetable. That project is progressing normally, and the first draft of the gas pipeline is already known.

On a yet to be designated day in February, the ministers of energy of Bolivia and Brazil will meet to evaluate the progress of the certification of the reserves and the survey of the gas pipeline. They will also determine the way to undertake a joint negotiation to secure funds for the gas pipeline.

If the Bolivian plans are realized, export to Brazil could begin in late 1984 or 1985. It will generate more than \$500 million.

8414

CSO: 3010/817

## PRIVATIZATION OF YPF UNDER STUDY

PY261735 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 26 Feb 82 p 11

[Text] (NA)--A project to dismantle the state oil company YPF [Government Oil Deposits] and turn all oil and gas mining and refining activity over to private hands, reportedly drawn up by members of the staff of former Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz, was said yesterday by an Economy Ministry source to be one of four projects currently being studied by the government.

One of the authors of the project, the daily AMBITO FINANCIERO said on Wednesday, was former Treasury Secretary Juan Alemann, brother of current Economy Minister Roberto Alemann.

The project reportedly aimed at forcing YPF out of the local oil market.

AMBITO FINANCIERO said the proposal included allowing for oil and oil byproducts trade, import and export, duty-free. The state would apparently have benefited from the project through tax collection.

YPF's assets were to be sold off, and part of its debt would have been repaid while the rest would have been transferred to the state as public sector debt.

Maximum prices for the refining stage were also contemplated, although, according to the daily, they would have been set at the same level as the price for imported similar byproducts.

Limits were to be set, according to the reported project, to production levels, so as to prevent the depletion of non-renewable resources.

Tax pressure usually applied to the final marketing stages of petrol would have been transferred according to the daily, to the stages of crude oil and natural gas production.

CSO: 3020/62



## COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH SUAZO

PA191359 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2046 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Feb (LATIN-REUTER)--According to official sources Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova met today with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus and discussed the arms buildup in the region and the future of the Central American Democratic Community [CDC] to which the two nations belong.

At the end of the meeting, the Costa Rican foreign minister held a brief news conference to explain the reasons for his unexpected trip to the Honduran capital.

Niehaus said that he had spoken to the Honduran president about the Costa Rican Government's concern over the arms buildup in Nicaragua and El Salvador encouraged by the two superpowers.

"All Central Americans are concerned about this situation because it is a direct threat to peace in the region. Therefore, we are aware that we must seek a solution," Niehaus noted.

He added that in this regard, they discussed the recently created CDC, made up of Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador and which could serve to stop the arms buildup.

"The CDC could stop the arms buildup and foment peace among the peoples of the region so that they can pursue their development in all areas," he stressed.

He said that the Honduran president had agreed with these ideas and that a meeting of Central American foreign ministers will be convoked soon to discuss this problem which continually worries the government of Costa Rica, a country without an army.

CSO: 3010/936

COSTA RICAN MINISTER ON NICARAGUAN ARMS RACE

PA191251 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 18 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpts] The Honduran, Salvadoran and Costa Rican foreign ministers met in the Honduran capital for the first work session of the Central American Democratic Community [CDC].

The meeting was held at the Honduran Foreign Ministry. When it ended, Foreign Ministers Fidel Chavez Mena of El Salvador and Bernd Niehaus of Costa Rica agreed to answer the newsmen's questions.

"Central America's problems provided abundant material for our talks with the Honduran foreign minister. This, however, was not a formal meeting, but merely a normal exchange between the officials of two friendly governments," said Costa Rican Foreign Minister Niehaus.

Commenting on the arms race begun by the Nicaraguan Government, the Costa Rican foreign minister said: "This threatens regional peace and tranquility, especially for Costa Rica, which does not have an armed force."

Even though my government's administration is about to end, he went on, it will try to curb, or to propose some alternatives to curb the arms race launched by the Nicaraguan Government. One of the best ways to achieve this is by having Nicaragua become a CDC member because this organization is an instrument of peace suitable to stopping the arms race in which several fraternal nations have engaged.

CSO: 3010/936

## MINISTER WANTS HEMISPHERE INVOLVEMENT IN CHILE NEGOTIATIONS

PY231520 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 18 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero said yesterday that any Chilean-Bolivian negotiations on the sea outlet issue must be closely followed by all the nations of the Americas so as to guarantee a successful solution to the issue.

When asked about a statement issued by Jose Luis Bustamante, the Chilean ambassador to Peru, Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero said: "We first carried out an information campaign throughout the continent so that all the countries of the Americas can act as observers in any future negotiations we may undertake with Chile."

The Chilean ambassador to Peru had stated that Bolivia's landlocked situation is a bilateral issue that must be discussed by the Bolivian and Chilean Governments.

The foreign minister said: "It is an issue that in the end must be discussed at the bilateral level," but he insisted that all the nations of the Americas must follow the negotiations closely in keeping with previous negotiations.

Foreign Minister Romero made this statement yesterday at Government House at the end of a cabinet meeting.

Moreover, he confirmed that former army commander, Gen Ruben Rocha Patino, has been appointed Bolivian ambassador to Uruguay and that the Uruguayan Government has already approved his appointment.

He added that the Foreign Ministry is drafting a report on the human rights situation in Bolivia and that it will be submitted to the United Nations.

He said that in that extensive report the Bolivian Government dismisses charges of "human rights violations that were mostly perpetrated by past governments."

He also reported that the Taiwanese foreign minister will visit Bolivia at a yet unspecified date and that Canada has decided to resume diplomatic relations with Bolivia.

CSO: 3010/910

## CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS, SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL COURT LATIN AMERICA

Santa Cruz EL MUNDO in Spanish 14 Jan 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Christian Democrats and Socialists Strive for Latin America"]

[Text] Latin America is the field of the battle between Christian democracy and the parties affiliated with the Socialist International. International observers are closely following the ups and downs.

The Ninth Congress of the Christian Democratic Organization of America is underway in Caracas, and Argentine political leaders, including Francisco Cerro, Jose Antonio Allende, Enrique de Vedia and Martin Dip, of the Christian Democratic Federation of our country, were invited to participate. Carlos Contin, of the Radical Civic Union; Nestor Carrasco, of Justicialism; and a personal representative of Oscar Allende, of the Intransigent Party, were also invited to attend as observers. As is known, European social democracy lately wooed the last three mentioned political parties in an effort to extend its influence to the American continent as an alternative between the liberal system and communism.

Meanwhile, a sliding of social democracy toward the left of the political spectrum is being noted in Europe and in America. Christian democracy, which perceived the phenomenon, is skillfully maneuvering and seemingly intent on filling the space that socialism vacated in the center. Christian democrats believe that they can detect in capitalist liberalism an increasing proclivity toward the "massification" of society and the predominance of economic and intellectual elites over majorities.

They understand, however, that only evolution will lead to a new international order based on solid foundations, and that attempts to act drastically against the present structures, on the other hand, could result in irrational extremist adventures which ultimately will frustrate the hopes for a thorough and real reform.

The Christian democratic policy was clearly evident in the line adopted by Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela, on the problem posed by Marxist pressure in Central America. Caracas is opposed to a U.S. military intervention, but it does not hesitate to support the proposal of the Salvadoran Government headed by Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte to hold elections to resolve the crisis that keeps the small state in a bloody civil war. Duarte, freely elected in 1976, took refuge in Venezuela when perscuted by the Salvadoran extreme Right, one of the most conservative and powerful factions in Latin America, which with the other

extreme, the Left, is working for the radicalization of the process to force a decision by violence. Duarte and the military supporting him are the only moderate alternative.

Herrera Campins, a decisive factor in the fall of Anastasio Somoza, then learned a harsh lesson. It is not possible to destabilize a regime, even a satrapy like that imposed by the Somoza family on Nicaragua, without first ensuring a solution that will not ensconce Marxist totalitarianism in power. The Pentagon recently reported that 24 MIG planes will arrive in Nicaragua within the next few days to boost the materiel already received by the ruling Marxist Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The posture of Christian democrats in Latin America conforms to the one being adopted by their European colleagues.

Crowds of socialists in big demonstrations in the FRG, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands opposed the rearmament policy of President Ronald Reagan, but German Christian democrats took to the streets of Bonn at the arrival of Leonid Brezhnev to protest against the invasion of Afghanistan and the deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles aimed at Europe.

This was accomplished thanks to the brilliant political chess move of Reagan, who on the eve of the Russian leader's trip proposed a general disarmament of the two superpowers in European territory. A healthy realism that does not betray basic political ideas prevails in the Christian democracy of Latin America, to the extent that the rapprochement that has taken place between Caracas and the Argentine military regime in the past few months is unmistakable.

It happens that in the face of the Marxist expansion in Central America and the Caribbean, a sort of ideal line that links Washington with Caracas and Buenos Aires can be envisaged, ready to join the political battle against extremism. There might be differences among the three governments as to the formulation of a continental policy, but the essential thing is that they concur in setting up a barrier against the advance of guerrilla violence.

Perhaps the most discernible linking thread is the conviction that there is always room for dissension and opposition in a traditional democratic government or even in an autocracy. In the totalitarian system, dissenters have not other choice than banishment, imprisonment or the firing squad.

8414

CSO: 3010/817



## IMPACT OF GALTIERI'S PERSONALITY ON GOVERNMENT ANALYZED

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 8 Jan 82 pp 10-11

[Article by Santiago Palazzo]

[Text] Twelve- to 18-hour work days, a key word--decisiveness-- and a no-holds-barred personalism are the marks of the new president.

Only 2 weeks (the amount of time elapsed since Galtieri assumed the presidency) were needed to realize that Viola's replacement was much more than a simple change of men.

"In the closing days of Viola's administration," SOMOS was told by a source close to the Military Junta, "opinions gathered by the commanding officers in their respective branches had a common denominator: the power vacuum, the absence of government." The exception made to the Statutes of the Process, which allowed Galtieri to retain command of the army while the presidential sash was handed over to him, was the first proof of the commanders' concern with filling that vacuum. For most of them, the question ended there, with no other important connotations. However, the first few days of Galtieri's administration--which began, with a sustained "andante mobile," to heat up the motors of more than one official--are causing many observers to wonder whether what is happening is not, in reality, the beginning of a movement which will even leave the process behind, particularly in view of the revision of one of the most cherished slogans:

Those who are alert to changes on the surface (who usually denounce in-depth changes) point out that in Galtieri's public statements (including the 23 Dec message) the "I" has replaced the ever-present references to the Armed Forces which Videla and Viola never omitted. Those who know Galtieri well say that the "I want, I perceive, I am sure" are not accidents, nor are they signs of an overflowing egoism: they respond to a strategy conceived by the Junta--and few doubt it--to affirm a personalism which has been traditional on these shores. "We must," it is said in military circles, "end the taboo of antipersonalism which characterized the first two presidents of the process: the negative results of that policy can be seen."

This change in attitude, for many, goes beyond formality. "Recognition of a firm authority, without fancy trappings," they say, "can be seen at all levels of power." For example (they insist), statements which used to be considered normal--such as



as those of the governor of Mendoza (Brigadier Rolando Ghisani) to the effect that his position is always at the disposal of his branch of the service, and that the replacement of those in the Armed Forces depends exclusively on what branch of the service they are in. Those statements--according to a government source--"were considered intemperate and are to be discredited."

One does not have to dig very deep to prove that the reins of power are being managed from the house of government. "Only a man who knows that he can govern without clouded vision," it is asserted, "could take the measures the president is taking at this time." Observers include in that package such controversial decisions as freezing the salaries of public administration workers and of the Armed Forces and the replacement of soldiers by civilians in state agencies and enterprises. With regard to the salary freeze, the government is following very closely and attentively possible repercussions in the union and economic areas. A source very close to the Ministry of Economy has told SOMOS that in the first 2 months, at least, there will be no reverses, and that such changes as may take place in the future will be neither important nor automatic.

Another line of resistance appears to be showing up in the question of replacement of the military by civilians. Roberto Alemann's chief argument (although not stated) for going full speed ahead with the change is that he does not want the same thing to happen to him as happened to Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, who, when he wanted to return the state enterprises to private hands, encountered the greatest opposition from the boards of directors of the enterprises themselves. "With control of the enterprises in his hands," they say, "their return to the private sector can be accomplished with the speed Galtieri has requested." But those who are thoroughly familiar with the matter say that "resistance to the change is isolated and does not represent the opinion of any of the branches of the service."

The subject of turning enterprises over to the private sector and the rationalization and elimination of state agencies seems to be the star of the moment. In his offices at 400 San Martin, Brig Pablo Miret (with his team from planning) works at double speed to complete, in mutual agreement with Economy and Public Works and Services, the picture of the return to a private economy and the redrawing of guidelines for the state. The rate at which he works has already revealed delays in a certain ministry, which has been asked to quicken its pace, "because in this administration one keeps in step with Galtieri or one falls by the wayside," as a spokesman told SOMOS.

According to some intimates, this is how Galtieri defines what he calls "the four seasons." A key which starts things off at first light and keeps them going until nightfall: "I listen. I meditate. I solve. I order."

He arrives at his officer every day at 0730 hours (including Saturdays), and he always leaves after midnight: often at 0200 hours. Over breakfast, which is served in his office (two cups of cafe au lait and bread with butter and marmalade) he reads the capital newspapers and some from the interior of the country, since he prefers them to the resumes of news prepared for him by the SIP [Secretariat of Public Information], "because this way I have a direct view of the front pages." In cabinet meetings, when there is some controversial subject, he always has at hand some solution which changes the climate. After such meetings he remains behind with two or three ministers to discuss some special matter, "since solutions come more easily and quickly that way," he says.

According to those closest to him, "Galtieri sleeps 4 hours a day and imposes the same work schedule on his co-workers. But his health is excellent: he is going to be one of the few who can endure it."

Witnesses agree that he does not conceive of the function of government without decisiveness, a word he uses several times a day and which he put into practice, for example, in the question of the replacement of governors. At the meeting with the Junta (Tuesday, 5 January) he had decided that the removal of the governor of Buenos Aires (Gen Bartolome Gallino) should be effective immediately: it had been learned that the terms of the governors of Mendoza, Cordoba, San Juan, Jujuy, Corrientes and Santa Fe will expire in March. At that same meeting, when the question of political ambassadors was discussed, the consensus favored Eduardo Roca, who will replace Juan Carlos Beltramino at the United Nations.

In discussing the revamping of television with the secretary of public information (Rodolfo Baltierrez), Galtieri threw out a remark which gave notice of the new breezes which are blowing through the Casa Rosada: "I do not want the channels to be paradise islands in the national administration, but rather that they should contribute with their efforts to the recovery the country needs."

#### "Any Citizen"

When Rodolfo Baltierrez announced that President Galtieri would make a sworn statement of his holdings and that that statement would be at the house of Government, available to any citizen, SOMOS picked up the gauntlet. It enlisted a citizen-reporter to take the necessary steps to acquire the sworn statement. However--fortunately--another Argentine citizen was ahead of him: Mendoza lawyer Augusto Hernandez, 40 years of age and married. SOMOS's mission then became a matter of following him.

Hernandez arrived at Government House on Monday, 4 January, at 0900 hours. He was asked to return in the afternoon: the photocopies had not yet been made. He returned at 1500 hours and was told that Gen Hector Iglesias would see him personally. This happened 1 hour later.

"If the president said his statement could be analyzed by any citizen, here is it," Iglesias told him. The following day 10 more people went to 24 Balcarce for a copy and were given one without delay.

8735

CSO: 3010/902

## ST JOHN URGES EXPORTERS TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF CBI

FL251342 Bridgetown CANA in English 2210 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Report by Irvine Reid]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, 24 Feb (CANA)--Barbados' first annual exporters conference opened here today with a senior government minister urging producers to be prepared to take full advantage of whatever benefits are offered under the United States-sponsored Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). Bernard St John told the exporters that one of their first steps should be to get to learn more fully the intricacies of the U.S. market and marketing techniques.

Barbados, he said, was particularly interested in the "one way free trade area" the U.S. was prepared to offer exporting Caribbean and Central American states.

"We believe that such an expanded duty free system would definitely serve to further stimulate private sector growth, as well as expand our trade to that country from which we import so much," Mr St John said.

Mr St John noted that to date, the government's Export Promotion Corporation (EPC) had been concentrating its activities on the Caribbean market, which is considered to be an important one, especially in view of Barbados' commitment to and support for regional integration movement.

As a result, he said, Barbados has been able to increase its domestic exports to the more developed countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)--Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Guyana--during the first half of 1981. But he said that preliminary figures for the other six months seemed to indicate that the trend did continue throughout the year.

The Barbados Government was unaware of the protectionist policies which a number of the developed countries continue to pursue in respect of the manufactured exports of developing states.

"These are manifested in the form of the imposition of many tariff and non-tariff barred trade and have the effect of frustrating many of our potential exporters," the deputy prime minister said.

He said that government will not cease in its attempt to oppose such measures, which in most cases are unfair and unreasonable. "We will oppose them at both

the bilateral and multilateral level. For we believe that the proper development and expansion of world trade, including that of developing countries, can only be effectively achieved when such barriers are fully removed."

Mr St John said that his ministry would shortly undertake a critical examination of the provisions as well as the hitherto operation of the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) schemes offered by some of the developed countries and, in particular, by the U.S., Canada and the European Economic Community (EEC).

"For I believe that while these schemes do contain several benefits for the developing countries, they also contain a number of stringent terms and conditions which make it almost impossible for many developing countries like Barbados to take advantage of such benefits," Mr St John said.

CSO: 3025/1039

## FOREIGN PRESSURE IN ENVIRONMENTAL AREA SAID SOURCE OF CONCERN

PY241135 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Feb 82 p 28

[Text] Excessive bureaucracy and the fear that the developed countries may take advantage of issues concerning environmental protection and the preservation of nature in order to exercise pressure for various purposes are influencing the actions of Itamaraty in those areas, while impairing the development of many technical cooperation agreements and delaying the ratification of agreements deemed to be of the utmost importance.

Government agencies close to the sector have been increasingly concerned over this situation; they cite as an example the Brazilian Commission of the UNESCO-sponsored program "Man and the Biosphere"--MAB--created 8 years ago and presided over by the Foreign Ministry, which has not yet held a formal meeting.

Negotiations with the World Health Organization (WHO) were started in 1980 with a view toward the Brazilian participation in the water quality control program. Brazil decided to participate, but it does not want water quality reports from the River Plate Basin to be included. Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas says that "Brazil is the only country that, within the context of the River Plate Basin agreement, complies with the obligation to regularly send water quality reports on the rivers involved," meaning that this control is enough.

However, the Argentine Government is using pressure to make Brazil include biocide analysis in the reports, but Brazilian technicians think this excessive care is unnecessary: the Parana River has low pollution levels from sewage and heavy metal and there is even a stretch of river shared by Brazil and Argentina. Therefore, there are no reasons to conceal the actual water quality data.

Itamaraty sources have explained that Brazil is cautious because of the political implications of environmental questions which might be raised by UN agencies. And the sources have even admitted that projects of an essentially scientific nature are being hampered by this position. This is the case with the MAB program, which has been joined by more than 70 countries and whose vice president is a Brazilian citizen, namely Special Secretary for the Environment Paulo Nogueira Neto.

Conservative circles guess that the reason for the governmental veto is the fear that a preservation area might be subject to an international commitment. The

Cananeia Lake system for example, one of the biologically richest areas in the world, could be chosen as a biosphere preserve; but it has been hinted that NUCLEBRAS will store its nuclear plant residues there.

Itamaraty is most concerned about the Amazon region, where current restrictions on scientific research should be maintained. In this case, the creation of a biosphere preserve would soften the existing difficulties.

CSO: 3001/86



## VOTE LINKAGE MAY NULLIFY OPPOSITION VICTORIES

PY152006 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 14 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Herbert Zschech]

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro--The rule of "vinculation [linkage] of votes" decreed by the government last November, by which all the parties must launch candidacies on all levels, from state governor to municipal aldermen, while not being allowed to form alliances or coalitions with other parties, is about to have still other unwanted consequences--unwanted by the government--besides the eventual merger of the PP [Popular Party] with the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party]. Last week, the Superior Tribunal of Elections, answering a consultation, said that under the present rules, each party participating in the elections must obtain at least five percent of all the votes for the Federal Chamber, and of these at least 3 percent in nine states. Candidates elected on the slates of a party which does not reach these minimum percentages, will lose the mandates for which they have been elected.

This could have enormous consequences and implications. It is not impossible that one or another of the small parties, mainly Ivete Vargas' Labor Party and Lula's [Luis Ignacio da Silva] Workers Party, may elect one or even several state governors--Janio Quadros in Sao Paulo, Sandra Cavalcanti in Rio de Janeiro, for example. In any case, however, they will elect a considerable number of city mayors. But since they have hardly any chances of obtaining the minimum percentages nationwide now confirmed by the Superior Tribunal of Elections, all these elected governors and mayors would be prevented from assuming their mandates or taking office. Some commentators feel that, if this is supposed to be democracy, it is a rather strange variety of it.

This alone would perhaps not cause the government to modify the rules--some of them--again starting next month, if it did not become more and more clear that all this may backfire against the regime instead of favoring it as was the intention. Concerning the PP-PMDB "incorporation," the government wants to make it easy for those members of the two parties which are against the merger, to join other parties, preferably, of course, the government's PDS but after this, the government now seems also to wish that the incorporation will be frustrated somehow, leaving intact the two opposition parties but with their membership greatly reduced after the current dissensions. This well may happen, although it is clear also that most of the dissidents deciding to quit their

present membership will adhere to one of the smaller opposition parties rather than to the official party. This, too, might serve the interests of the government at least in several states, but in this case, the rules which threaten with annulment the mandates of candidates elected on the slates of the smaller parties, will have to be modified.

CSO: 3020/63

## CNBB RELEASES DOCUMENT ON DWELLING RIGHTS

PY240204 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] "The natural right to a dwelling overrides the positive law regarding land ownership. A mere legal title over a property cannot have an absolute value above the human needs of people who have no place to live." This is the basic proposition of a document entitled: /"Urban Land and Pastoral Action"/ approved by a vote of 192 to 1 by the 20th meeting of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB) in Itaici yesterday.

The dissident vote was cast by Cardinal Eugenio Sales of Rio de Janeiro who proposed changes in three points of the document which were all accepted. One of them refers to the words /are compelled/ which were changed to /are led/ in that passage of the document where reads: "Close to 30 percent of the poor in the south and 60 percent of the poor in the northeast /are compelled/ to occupy land where they can set up their shacks."

Eugenio explained that he voted against due to the lack of time "to thoroughly study" the document but he made it clear that "obviously" he agreed with the CNBB and that he will try to implement the resolutions in his archdiocese. He said: "I agree with the main ideas of the document but as there were some aspects I disagreed with, I found it more consistent to vote the way I did."

Luciano Mendez de Almeida, CNBB secretary general, who returned from a 20-day trip to Central America, said that he saw a picture of "blood, horror and massacre" and alerted the bishops in the assembly to the fact that "wherever members of the church became members of government, parties and even guerrilla groups, the situation became uncertain and the church split."

CSO: 3001/86

## CACEX REPORTS ON 1981 EXPORTS

PY222241 Paris AFP in Spanish 1118 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 16 Feb (AFP)--According to official statistical data disclosed here today, the 1981 Brazilian exports registered an increase on the order of 13.29 percent in volume and of 15.70 percent in value as compared to those of 1980.

Statistical data of the Bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Department (CACEX), showed that the value of exported manufactured products exceed that of raw materials exported by Brazil in 1981.

During 1981 Brazil exported 123,596,106 tons of raw materials and manufactured products worth \$23,293,037,000, compared to the 109,100,450 tons worth \$20,132,401,000 it exported in 1980.

Exports of manufactured products increased by 32.84 percent in volume and 23.05 percent in value, while raw materials exported in 1981 grew by 11.15 percent in volume and 5.20 percent in value.

In 1981 Brazil exported 107,379,906 tons of raw materials totaling \$8,910,940,000 while in 1980 it exported 96,611,828 tons totaling \$8,470,313,000.

Exports of manufactured products amounted to 16,216,200 tons totaling \$14,382,097,000 in 1981, compared to 12,488,622 tons totaling \$11,662,088,000 exported in 1980.

Soybean meal, which totaled \$2,136,176,000 was top on the list of products exported by Brazil in 1981, followed by machines, boilers, mechanical and electrical instruments and appliances totaling \$2,113,012,000.

In 1981 Brazil exported 873,558 tons of ground and instant coffee totaling \$1,760,610,000; 2,700,843 tons of unrefined, refined and crystallized sugar totaling \$1,061,738,000 and 250,388 tons of cocoa beans and cocoa bean byproducts totaling \$594,287,000.

According to CACEX, the Brazilian trade balance registered a surplus of \$1,207,000,000 in 1981 as compared to a \$2,823,000,000-deficit in 1980.

Although no details have yet been released on the 1981 Brazilian trade balance, CACEX indicated that imports totaled \$22,086,000,000 in 1981 compared to \$22,955,000,000 in 1980.

According to official estimates, Brazilian exports will total \$28 billion and its trade balance will have a \$3 billion-surplus in 1982.

CSO: 3001/86

## BRIEFS

POLAND TO RENEGOTIATE DEBT--Antoni Karas, under secretary of state of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, should arrive in Brasilia next week. He will negotiate the rescheduling of the Polish debt to Brazil, which exceeds \$1 billion and which comes due in 1982. Karas, who will hold direct negotiations with the Central Bank, will be accompanied by four representatives of the Polish military government. The Finance Ministry's International Advisory Committee is studying the Polish debt. A schedule enabling Poland to pay off its debt to Brazil will be agreed upon by the middle of the next week. [Text] [PY261329 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Feb 82]

JUDICIAL BRANCH SAID IN TROUBLE--Besides public health, another area in trouble is the judicial branch. Lawyer (Flavio Jamarete), who is also a judge of the Supreme Federal Court has made a statement. According to (Jamarete), the judicial branch has collapsed because it is the great unheeded sector of the country. And the reason is almost the same as that which accounts for the situation of the majority of the Brazilian people: low salaries. He added: Magistrates make up the shameful poor sector of power. With judges of a primitive Brazil, courts perform poorly and it is very difficult to recruit new people. [Excerpt] [PY232251 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirante Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 23 Feb 82]

CSO: 3001/86



## REAGAN SPEECH IMPORTANT FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS

PA260341 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is no doubt that the speech delivered by U.S. President Reagan yesterday constitutes an important contribution to satisfactory and fruitful relations between that big power of the north and these Caribbean countries.

Central America has been traditionally forsaken by the United States as that country has always directed its aid to those countries that represent a greater potential, such as many in South America and others in Europe. The so-called U.S. allies are the traditional group of nations that constitute an economic or military asset.

Central America, traditionally abandoned, would appear now to have become interesting to the U.S. people. Such interest became evident in President Reagan's speech yesterday. Undoubtedly, that speech will certainly help to initiate an analysis of the problems of this area. It neither solves the problems nor does it present them in their true dimension, but it is a good start. We are not sure to what extent President Reagan will find support in the U.S. Congress for the measures suggested; however, as of now the Central American problem will be better understood.

The United States has always seen its enemies with greater sympathy than its friends. Costa Rica has not been given the economic support it should have, for example, while El Salvador receives more aid because it is going through a military crisis.

We are not too optimistic about the mini-Marshall Plan of President Reagan. Despite being a good beginning, it is tied to an attitude of ideological commitment and an economic structure which we consider quite dangerous. President Reagan must realize these countries need great social changes which, without having to surrender to Marxist domination, are social changes that clash with U.S. investments and economic policies. It is not easy, therefore, to compromise with the anticommunism of rightist reactionary groups, which resembles military interventionism by bloodthirsty armies.

CSO: 3010/970

COLUMNIST PRAISES PLAN AGAINST FOREIGN STATIONS

PA270326 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 19 Feb 82 p 15-A

[Article by Adrian Vega A in "Good Morning" column: "Undesirable Penetration"]

[Text] For many months, there has been justified concern among the top Costa Rican Catholic Church authorities and some officials and residents of communities of Guanacaste near the border with Nicaragua regarding the constant Marxist-oriented radio campaign that the country's northern border has been the target of, mainly from Nicaragua.

The action has become such a problem that Deputy Government Minister Harry Wholstein announced yesterday that a plan has been established to stop this radio broadcasting invasion of our northern area because it constitutes a serious threat to the democratic beliefs that the simple peasants and workers of those extensive rural zones have traditionally maintained.

The Costa Rican Catholic Church, through the repeaters of Radio Fides, is planning to counteract the Marxist teachings that emanate at all hours from Nicaragua and Cuba and could cause a great deterioration in the democratic convictions of thousands of Costa Ricans.

It is hoped that the government that will take office on 8 May will not only continue this patriotic work but will also try to speed up the necessary procedures so that it will be able to control as soon as possible that undesirable radio broadcasting invasion which is causing so much harm to a large part of our young people and so many Costa Ricans of good faith who not only believe in our democracy but also want to continue living in a legally established regime and enjoying full freedom.

CSO: 3010/970

## BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY'S EXPULSION--Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary Fernando Chamorro Rapacciolli was detained Wednesday by the Costa Rican authorities to discuss the details of his upcoming expulsion from that country. Costa Rican Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides made this announcement, adding that he will not let his country be used as a base of operations against another country. The decision to expel Chamorro Rapacciolli from Costa Rican territory originated with his own admission that he heads the terrorist organization known as Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua. From Costa Rica, Chamorro planned actions against the Nicaraguan people. He is said to be responsible for the attempt to blow up the national cement factory and the refinery and is blamed for the attempt to assassinate Commander Leticia Herrera, national coordinator of the Sandinist defense committees. [Text] [PA262330 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Feb 82]

CSO: 3010/970

## REPORTAGE ON ARMED FORCES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

## Naval Forces

Havana CUBA INTERNACIONAL in Spanish Dec 81 pp 16-19

[Twenty-fifth anniversary of the FAR today: On 2 December 1956, exactly 25 years ago, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro founded the Rebel Army in the Sierra Maestra; it was the seed of what would later become the Revolutionary Armed Forces. Since then, amid constant aggressions, the FAR have developed without interruption into a modern fighting force. First article in this series by Agenor Marti]

[Text] The Revolutionary Navy: In the First Trench

The men of the Revolutionary Navy satisfy the requirements for keeping our coasts and territorial waters under constant watch so that they can be defended against possible enemy attacks.

The launch shoved off with a dull murmur. No sooner had the craft's commander given his orders than the sailors untied the cables and began the departure maneuver.

Thus, the powerful rocket-launcher was almost immediately in mid-bay, its prow headed for the open seas, where it was to perform the mission that it had received just a few minutes before from the superior command.

The second in command was reporting depth data from the routing cabin. "Twenty meters," he said, his voice booming over the loudspeaker on the bridge where the commander was. "Twenty-five meters, 37 meters..." The captain then ordered the revolutions increased, corrected the course to port or starboard and determined wind and ocean conditions. The crew members performed their tasks accurately, quickly and self-assuredly.

When the craft passed the mouth of the bay and headed into the powerful waters of the Gulf Stream, the engine RPM's picked up and a whirlpool of water and foam was kicked up astern. Eight-hundred forty-three meters, said the voice over the loudspeaker. A churning white wake was being left behind.

In a few minutes the launch would be arriving in the zone from which it would employ its weapons against the enemy, and the crew was prepared for that moment.

"Full speed ahead," said the commander of the ship, which immediately rumbled as its prow jugged higher into the air. Like an enormous knife, the rocket-launcher cut through the dark blue waters, left the coastline behind and vanished over the horizon amid a rush of wind and water.

### In Keeping With Principles

The sea is the country's first line of defense. Cuba's coasts and territorial waters are the first areas that must be monitored and defended. The men at these combat positions are as brave as they are calm and have had meticulous political and military training. Political development and technical mastery are essential requirements for doing a good job, for thoroughly performing the missions inherent to those posts.

Torpedo boats play a vital role along this first line of defense. Designed to deal crushing surprise blows, torpedo boats are, therefore, equipment that demands high-level technical mastery and rigorous physical training, because if life at sea is difficult, the life of a combatant at sea is even more difficult, risky and complicated, because these are the men who patrol our coasts day and night and train tirelessly to fight in an environment that is in and of itself hostile.

One of these men is Ship Lt Reynaldo Gonzalez, 33, married and with two small children, who after 15 years in the Revolutionary navy, 11 of them as an officer, asserts that "after having spent so many years in high-speed launches, I like the torpedo boats a lot because of their combat features. They're very quick boats, with great maneuverability and powerful weapons, which enhances their striking power and the possibility of success in combat."

Reynaldo is a tall, thin black who smiles easily and without reserves. He does not gesture when he talks, and his manners are serious and polite, which makes his conversation a calm, intelligent discourse that flows without pause and paves the way for pleasant dialogue.

He used to be the commander of a torpedo boat, but at the time of this interview he had just a few days previously taken on new responsibilities in the staff of a torpedo boat unit. Nonetheless, on that day he was in command of one of the unit's vessels that was on a scheduled training maneuver. Reynaldo had been on internationalist missions in Angola for 2 years, and he now asserts that "the most important thing to me during those years I was there was the political and ideological development that one acquires when one is doing his internationalist duty. Above and beyond any other personal experience," he adds, "the decisive thing is to act in accordance with our Marxist-Leninist principles and, of course, to gain satisfaction from this."

"To man a torpedo boat," he says before bidding us farewell and boarding the vessel waiting for him at the pier, its buzzing engines interfering with our conversation, "or to fill any combat post against the enemy, the main thing is to be politically and ideologically prepared, which boils down to being ready to defend the revolution at any price."

As the launch drops its mooring cables and slowly shoves off, without yet churning up the inseparable columns of foam and clear water, Ship Lt Reynaldo Gonzalez waves good-bye from the bridge without interrupting the departure maneuver.

#### One of the Youngest

No one denies that the crews on the powerful and impressive rocket-launchers are top-flight personnel. Their resoluteness, combat capacity and thorough knowledge of the advanced technology with which they work merit them the well-deserved admiration of all members of the FAR, especially our seaman.

No one can watch a missile-launcher cut through the water without feeling a mixture of respect and admiration for those men.

All of them are experienced, toughened by military life, the sun and the elements. All of them are resolute, well-trained individuals, but they are also very young, considering that we normally associate a sailor's life with gray-haired men who have spent many long years at sea. Although these are young men, the fact is that a day at sea is longer than a day on land, and the officers and seamen on the missile-launchers know this well.

Ensign Alberto Fernandez Vergara, the commander of a rocket-launcher, is one of the youngest officers in the Revolutionary Navy.

Proof of how the personnel in these units have developed can be seen in their average age, because they are very young and, nevertheless, know their profession well. As members of the military, they possess a high-level combat capacity. Their physical condition is unsurpassed, as is their cultural and technical level, and above all their political and ideological training is admirable.

Alberto Fernandez Vergara, the son of a naturalist, fisherman father and an artist mother, the now deceased Violeta Vergara, and the grandchild of Rita Montaner, one of the leading figures in Cuban popular music, joined the FAR at age 16 during his secondary school studies. He then took his officer training courses at the Mariel Naval Academy and immediately after graduating was assigned to a unit of rocket-launchers. Initially he was a second in command and then, just a few months before this interview, he received orders to assume command of a craft.

"The rocket-launchers are very powerful boats," he says, "and that's why I like them so much. The first time I commanded one, that is to say, when I was second in command, the truth is that I felt a little strange. I was well-trained to be in charge, but it was the first time and I was afraid



of making a mistake and damaging the vessel. These are very complex pieces of equipment, and you have to be really familiar with them."

"From my earliest childhood," he says proudly, "my father, who was a fisherman, would always talk to me about the sea. That's why I had a very strong calling to join the revolutionary Navy. And I'm very happy that I have developed as I have all these years, because it will enable me to perform increasingly complex missions as well as I can."

Ensign Alberto Fernandez Vergara says that "I didn't get any of my mother's and grandmother's artistic talent, and as you can see, I took more to work at sea."

"I like to read and I'm always studying. I'm real bad when it comes to drawing, but on the other hand my commanders and shipmates have congratulated me for my work as a rocket-launcher captain. They say I'm doing fine, and I'm very happy about that, because every time that I board my boat and shove off to perform a mission, I know that I'm protecting the revolution and defending the people's accomplishments."

"Both on land and when we're sailing," he contends in conclusion, "all of our crews are like a clenched fist to crush the enemy in the event of aggression. And we are united by principles, which is the best and most durable form of solidarity. This is essential to defending our homeland, and we know it."

#### Two Support Weapons

Even before fighting breaks out, even before the din of battle darkens earth and sky, the enemy could employ an old and murderous tactic: mining ports and bays.

To forestall this contingency, the Revolutionary Navy has highly advanced equipment: minesweepers. These vessels, which can be of various tonnages, have a variety of complex instruments and pieces of equipment that can search out, detect and neutralize underwater mines. Their specially trained crews are fine examples of talent and skill.

These vessels and their crews thus furnish the Revolutionary Navy with a wideranging defense capability and guarantee thorough and effective protection of the nation's territory.

It is not enough, however, to patrol our shores and territorial waters, or to safeguard our coasts. Our ocean floor also has to be protected.

Our minesweepers, broad-beamed, tall and proud, as well as quick and sure in detecting mines, are constantly sailing the calm waters of our bays and insular shelf to forestall and neutralize this type of aggression.

This is part of a tireless joint effort at monitoring and protection. The Marines are also part of it, albeit only under exceptional circumstances.

And it is under exceptional circumstances, on principle, that the traditional implications of this corps are radically reversed, because the Marines from capitalist countries, mainly and specifically the United States, always evoke bitter memories.

In Cuba, where the FAR have a wholly defensive function, the Marine Corps has also come to play its role in defense.

The very concept of a bourgeois Marine Corps is of an aggressive international police force. Several Latin American countries have been the victims of the American Marine Corps, which has a distressing history of opposing liberation movements.

In contrast, the officers and men who make up the Cuban Marine Corps have a distinctly different function, inasmuch as their landing operations are undertaken only when necessary: to attack the enemy in the event he dares to set foot on our soil; to attack along the flanks, regain ground in the enemy's rear guard, destroy it and recapture the momentarily lost territory. These are the objectives of this branch of the Revolutionary Navy.

They are thoroughly trained physically and militarily, and ideological and political development are essential weapons in performing these kinds of missions. Furthermore, they operate modern landing craft that can transport personnel quickly and smoothly.

The incorporation of this corps into the revolution's defense efforts obviously enhances our naval safeguards and makes the revolution even stronger and more inpregnable.

#### Can Perform Any Mission

Ship Capt Gonzalo Gonzalez La Rosa, 41, a native of Havana, is the acting commander of the Revolutionary Navy for political work. When he joined the FAR 21 years ago, he had only finished basic secondary school, but he was determined to continue his studies to defend the revolution better. In 1961 he received orders to shift from his artillery post to political work, and 2 years later, in 1963, he began his life as a sailor. In 1975 he graduated from the Lenin Military Academy in Moscow, having completed the Higher Military and Political Training course. At the time he held the rank of corvette captain. He was promoted to his present rank just a year ago.

"It's a well-known fact," he says with satisfaction, "that before 1959 Cuba was a country that had its back to the sea. It is also well-known that the Revolutionary Navy has done a great deal to develop seamen. Fishing, the Merchant Marine and other seafaring activities have made use of a great many young men who received training in the Revolutionary Navy. These young people began receiving training during the first few years of the revolution. Today, now that some time has elapsed, the people who got their training here, both those who went to work elsewhere as civilians and the officers

and seamen of our navy, are an inexhaustible pool of seafaring men. And the role that they play in defending our country is obvious, not only because of their advanced technological development but also and mainly because of their unqualified support for the revolution."

"But the Revolutionary Navy has not just developed command personnel and technicians in general. Above all, it has developed men. The very fact that the Revolutionary Navy is the first line of defense against the enemy means that we must have men who are examples of integrated ideological, military, political and cultural training.

"Throughout these years," he asserts, "we have made strides in firepower, strides in maneuverability, strides in combat capability. This has been made possible by the attention that the party, our commander in chief and the Ministry of the FAR have devoted to the Revolutionary Navy. At the same time, we have received the invaluable aid, in both equipment and advice, of the Soviet Union. In short, we have developed to the point that our Revolutionary Navy is capable today of performing any mission with which the revolution entrusts it.

#### DAAFAR Description

Havana CUBA INTERNACIONAL in Spanish Dec 81 pp 19-23

[Article by Jesus Casals]

[Text] Air Force: With the Men of DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force]

The men serving in the various Air Force units operate as if one. They are in charge of monitoring and defending Cuba's air space and they know that combat orders have been issued.

#### Manning the Screens Day After Day

Even though most of the early morning had passed uneventfully, without much work, as they say, each one of the men in this unit of the Technical radio troops of the DAAFAR was concerned.

And with good reason, because when the men in this branch talk about combat watch, they are talking about the radar sets being on and the men being at their combat posts. This kind of tension is enough to break anyone, because they all realize their responsibilities when it comes time to insure our citizens a safe night's sleep, to protect the people getting ready for work before sunrise or the child preparing his exercise books for another day at school.

Therefore, in spite of the weariness that strove to make itself felt, the combatants kept alert at their posts, some intently watching the radar screens and others dictating data and numbers relating to flights or plotting the location and course of various airborne objects.

Inside their booths neither Rene Marrero de la Cal nor Jose Angel Mayet Carrion saw the constant, monotonous, slow but tremendously important movement of the big antennas. What they saw was the beam of light that scanned the green screen at precise intervals.

Rene, who graduated as a first officer from the Gonzalez Lines School, leaned a bit closer to the screen and awaited another pass of the beam. He leaned back when he saw that it was not what he thought. Everything was proceeding normally. His shift might conclude without major complications.

And so it did, as nothing significant happened during his time on duty. But other days this is not the case. On other days he has had to work with tremendous responsibilities on his shoulders, because there have been times when the screens showed several aerial objects that had taken off from U.S. territory.

Something like this had happened almost on the very day that Rene arrived at the unit, having recently graduated from one of the Minor Specialists Training Centers of DAAFAR, where he had been trained to operate radar equipment.

He had not yet even sat down in front of one of the complex radar units, and his "older" comrades were already telling him stories about the missions that they had completed, about their successes over many years of electronic monitoring and about the traditions of the unit and its men. Rene was no charter member but he was somewhat familiar with the combat history of his unit.

Hence, he exerted unstinting efforts and decided to become one of them, to give his all in each regulation task or combat guard shift, in each maneuver or training procedure, so that he could become a discreet new part of the struggle to achieve better results.

There was not a single task in which Jose Angel and Rene were not involved. They had been born very far apart, but the country's defense requirements had brought them together and they became close friends after working side-by-side on missions, in the unit's cultural and recreational activities and during times of tension and danger.

They are now heading to their dormitories, their eyes and hands tired, tired all over. They talk about the work that has to be done when tomorrow dawns, but also about their homes and their folks, who are proud of them. They always get back to their work, though, about why the dot got lost and then reappeared blurred. They analyze and apply their own and others' experience until they come to an agreement.

These are the men who have scored victories for their unit, the same men who are telling funny or serious stories today, the same men who tomorrow will again be closely monitoring enemy flights, without being able to see them physically but still pursuing them, not letting them escape, "on top of them," "allowing them no freedom of action," "handing them over to the

rocket-launchers or pilots" so that they can watch them fall on their radar screens.

So even before they have taken off their shoes to catch some sleep, they still get the feeling that the alarm is about to sound and they both remain silent, tense, ready to rush back to their equipment. But then they look at each other, smile again and close their eyes to rest.

Pad Number One: Fire!

Day was breaking when the shrill sound of the siren broke the monotony surrounding the antiaircraft missile emplacements. The men had just finished their combat guard duty and were beginning to drop off to sleep when the howling noise, which could mean many things, triggered intensive activity there. Thus, there was no time to lose.

The quickness that a full military life engenders enabled the missile launchers to shift into position one in very short order. No one remained in the dormitories. Everyone was performing his specific mission on the launching pads, in the command modules, in the transportation equipment yards or in the technical group. Every effort had to be made to defend Cuban skies against a potential act of aggression.

The first moves during the alert were carried out with precision, and the level of experience of the personnel played a major role in this. But there was another fundamental point in the missile men's favor: the traditions developed over long years of intrepid efforts, the fact that they were the first to proclaim themselves initiators of socialist emulation in the units of the FAR.

Amid the darkness of night, Capt Santiago Pereda del Rio issued orders to his combatants. Each man was thoroughly familiar with the operations to be performed in preparing the missiles, isolated from his companions waiting in the modules for the proper moment.

Pereda had confidence in his men, with whom he had performed successful missions on countless occasions. The combatants still remembered the winged targets that their missiles had blown to pieces.

But they also remembered part of his life, which he himself had told them about in the shelters, next to the launching pads, just when radio communications ceased.

Thus, both young and old were familiar with his years of experience as founder of the Antiaircraft Rocketry Troops and with his deep love for his son Rodell, who at just 10 years of age already wants to follow in his father's footsteps.

There are no significant differences among these men. Based on respect and consideration, their relations have gone far beyond those of a commander and his subordinates. They have become true friends, even brothers, because men in combat become brothers in spirit, and this is an everyday reality here.



Pereda never remains still alongside the launch battery. He moves around impatiently and gives Jorge an encouraging slap on the back to get him to pick up his pace a bit. Jorge understands and steps on it. The rocket, its nose to the sky, is ready now, as are all the rest, to blast off after its target.

Each crew reports. Pereda monitors the status of the launching pads, as heavy beads of sweat roll down his cheeks in spite of the early morning chill.

After informing the command module, he then orders his men into the air-raid shelters. The launching pads are left in darkness. The combat posts are silent, and the only sign of life is the men's heavy breathing brought on by their physical effort.

Everything is ready in the command modules. The light green radar screens are lit up and any time now should show the dots that will betray the proximity of the airborne enemy.

Miguel Lazo Benitez's hands are sweating profusely. This always happens to him when he enters the module and takes his post alongside his operator comrades.

The officer in charge issues orders to the crews, while the command post is all activity. Earphones under his steel helmet and crayon in hand, the plotting technician is ready to plot the course of the targets.

The first bits of information have come in over communications. Each combatant executes his tasks with precision. Dials are twisted, and switches are thrown, all of the elements that make up an antiaircraft missile unit.

Everyone is waiting impatiently. No one knows whether this is practice or a real situation. Nonetheless, there is security, confidence and determination, just as on the day when they downed all of the targets that were sent up against them on the antiaircraft field, which earned them a nomination as one of the best missile groups that had been there.

The orders are clear-cut, precise. The officer in charge, alongside the men in the cabins, is ready to fire when the command post gives the order.

No one is talking, and Miguel Lazo begins to sweat as his screen shows the dots that have entered the group's radius of destructive action.

There is also silence on the launching pads. The rushing of the wind past the rockets combines with the voices conveying the data. Pereda knows that the first launch could come at any time, and this makes him even more tense.

The unmistakable order, issued without delay in an assured tone, jolts all of the men from their thoughts:



"Pad number one, fire!"

A deafening roar shatters the silence. The first rocket shoots into the clearing skies, followed by another, and another and another, until high, high above the first explosion is visible.

The radar screens show a haze when the two dots meet. One target has been destroyed, while new dots rise vertically in search of their respective objectives.

There is joy at the combat posts. The missile group has once again successfully performed its mission. The skies have been cleared; the rest is now up to the pilots.

#### Seven Twenty in the Air

The hangars, runways and other corners of the Air Brigade of the Playa Giron Guard have been bustling since early morning. Planes will be going up today. The jets are lined up on the ramp. They are MIG-23's, highly advanced examples of this aircraft's family tree.

Technicians and mechanics are hard at work on the final touches on top of and under them, while several pilots look on as their combat machines are given a final checkup.

A few minutes later a hoarse, almost metallic voice reaches the ears of the flight director. Perhaps because of how often he has heard it, he can tell who it is, but it's better to wait:

"Seven twenty to tower. Ready to perform missions..."

Planes 720 and 719, which are alongside each other in the parking ramp, have started their engines, and through the refraction coming out of their exhausts you can see the rest of the pilots getting into their cockpits. The technicians and mechanics are waiting impatiently in front of the two planes, as are the pilots who will take to the skies.

"Seven twenty, seven twenty, clearance for runway K..."

With their pressure suits and helmets that bring to mind the flight of a Cuban cosmonaut, Guard Capt Fernando Garcia Rojas and his partner, Mauricio Lopez Vazquez, a guard first lieutenant, have heard the control tower issue its clearance.

Swaying slightly, the MIG-23's begin moving towards the head of their assigned runway. These two experienced fighter pilots are once again together on a mission. Back on the ramps, the mechanics and technicians, thrilled at the power of the aircraft, are not going to rest until they see the planes return "home."

"Seven twenty to tower, requesting takeoff clearance..."

Fernando looks through the cockpit bubble at Mauricio's plane. As the seconds tick off while they wait for clearance, they recall their first few years and beginnings as candidate pilots when they were studying at the Alvaro Reynoso Technological School, their first solo flight, their graduation and their mission of solidarity in Angola, which they accepted without even thinking of the possibility of being downed.

There is no radio communication, but Mauricio senses that his companion is looking at him, and although the safety-glass visors on their helmets block any further contact, they know that they are looking at each other with respect and affection.

They are just about to head skyward once again to complete the missions that have been entrusted to them. They know that remaining behind will be Juan Nelson Valdes Pino, their 22-year old mechanic who has never failed them, and their flight technician, Guard Lt Alberto Lara Gallardo, who just a month ago became the father of a boy who will also be a pilot, as he told his comrades in the "23's."

Several pairs of MIG-23's and 21's head towards the main runways along the secondary strips. Mauricio and Fernando know from their order numbers who will be piloting these aircraft, which will be following them skyward.

Each of these men has a tradition behind him, and for many long years they have successfully completed dangerous missions and blown targets to smithereens. There is a tradition among these men in the guard, a title that cost them many hours of sleep, restlessness and worry, but joy as well.

The safety of Cuba's skies lies in their hands, their experience and their hearts. Fernando Garcia Rojas, who at age 13 helped his father with farmwork at the Antonio Guiteras Sugar Mill, cannot help but think of the past.

Supersonic speeds have taught him to think at the same pace. Just before taking off, he always refreshes himself in this pleasant way.

When he was in primary school, like Mauricio, he used to watch these planes fly by and he thought how brave these men were, as all the pioneers were supposed to be one day, but he never thought that he would get to be a pilot. It was not part of his plans, and as he saw things at the time, it was not within his potential either.

Thus, when the people at the Technological Institute where he was studying talked to him about the possibility of becoming a fighter pilot, he didn't hesitate a second.

Mauricio and Fernando thus enrolled together, without realizing at the time that they were born on the same day, without knowing that they would be granted membership in the Cuban Communist Party on the same day, without knowing that they would be undertaking internationalist missions in the

same unit and at the same time, without knowing that they would be piloting MIG-23's together, without knowing that they would come to be neighbors on the same block, and without knowing that today, after 15 years of flying supersonic jets, they would again be together on a runway, waiting to head for the clouds.

The metallic voice can now be heard on the headsets of all the pilots tuned in. Mauricio's and Fernando's musings are over. It's time to get back to work.

"Seven twenty, seven twenty, this is the tower. Flaps down...Throttle up...Cleared for takeoff..."

Fernando and Mauricio again look at each other through their glass visors. Fernando gives the thumbs up sign with his left hand, and his partner does likewise.

Activating the accelerators with their left hand, they release the brakes, located right on the control lever, with their other hand. The grass is flattened by the engine exhaust. They begin rolling down the concrete strip at a dizzying speed. The pilots pull back the levers at the same time, and the MIG's point their noses skyward.

Seven twenty and seven nineteen, that is to say, Fernando Garcia and Mauricio Lopez Vazquez, are airborne, while additional tandems of fighter planes take off behind them.

Back at the base, the ground personnel watch them vanish among the clouds...In the operations zone, the first pair separates in wide bank. The weaponry has been fired, and after gaining altitude, the two pilots watch each other's work as they climb further. Two more passes and the other aircraft enter action. After covering their companions, seven nineteen and seven twenty begin the return flight.

A group of men, including Guard Lt Lara Gallardo and mechanic Valdes Pino, are moving around impatiently on the parking ramp. The control tower alone has precise information.

After flying by the nearby radio beacon, the two supersonic fighters begin losing altitude quickly. They can no longer be seen, just felt. The "T" in front has been retracted, and tires squeal as they contact the concrete. Two colored parachutes open up behind the planes. Valdes Pino and Gallardo smile as they get set to welcome the pilots back.

The cockpit bubbles lift open, and the faces of Fernando and Mauricio show their joy. The training mission has been successfully completed. The dream of Abelito, Dalmay and Roly has come true. Their wish has been fulfilled by these and other men for no less than 25 years.

They are the embodiment of the combative traditions of the Frank Pais Second Front and of the Bay of Pigs, examples of men whom Fidel Castro described as having their hearts in the right place.

#### Army Troops

Havana CUBA INTERNACIONAL in Spanish Dec 81 pp 23-26

[Article by Agenor Marti]

[Text] Ground Troops: For a More Solid Defense

Cuba has ground troops outfitted with the latest, complex equipment, which considerably enhances their firepower, maneuverability and striking power.

#### Tank Units

The commander addressed his entire regiment. He told his men, sweating and red-faced from the midday sun and in disciplined formation beside their machines, that the maneuver had been a success, a much greater success than the exercise a few months back, that this had a dual significance because it had been achieved with brand new equipment and that, therefore, they had conclusively demonstrated that they had achieved an absolute mastery of it.

He also told them that this resulted from the efforts that they had been exerting at a rapid pace. Above all, however, it was the result of their increasing and uninterrupted political, ideological, technical and military training.

Before concluding, before excitedly shouting the victorious rallying cry of "Fatherland or death! We shall overcome!" he congratulated them with ardent enthusiasm. A tumultuous cheer thundered through the valley in which they were gathered and resounded off the nearby hills as loudly as the blasts from their guns had shaken the skies just before.

Then, the commissioned and noncommissioned officers and the enlisted men got on their howitzers and tanks, the "chilkas" and "bempes," and amid the roar of the engines and the shouting of orders, headed back to their permanent camp.

This maneuver culminated the combat training period for this armored vehicle unit, and the men on their self-propelled howitzers and T-62 tanks, the "chilkas" and "bempes," are prepared to oppose the enemy and destroy him quickly and accurately.

A new phase was now beginning, a new phase in combat and political training for technical mastery, and all of them, united in a single branch to defend the accomplishments of the revolution, were getting set for it.

## After the Victorious Battle

Standing next to his T-62 tank is 2nd Lt Tomas Cutino Diaz, 22, a native of Las Tunas and head of a small unit in the regiment that has just performed successful maneuvers. He is standing next to the tank from which he is supposed to direct the fighting and he is smiling because he is pleased with his subordinates and (why not?) with himself. Weeks and weeks of thorough, stubborn training always yield the same result: the joy of having done one's duty. The head of this unit is obviously experiencing one of these pleasant moments, which are so similar to the ones that come after victory in battle.

Standing around him are his comrades, and placed in a semicircle is their equipment. It's almost lunchtime, and they have all begun discussing the incidents of "battle." The defeat they inflicted on the hypothetical enemy brings a look of satisfaction to their faces and emotion to their voices.

All of them are barely 20, but their schooling is truly advanced, their political training is on a high level, and their combat capabilities are much greater than one would imagine if one judged only by their age.

The technical and cultural level of the FAR's commissioned and noncommissioned officers and enlisted men has risen significantly even as their average age has declined. Educational efforts, both political, technical and professional, are beginning to bear fruit. The Camilo Cienfuegos Military Vocational Schools (known as the Camilitos) have been instrumental in developing young men who after completing their preuniversity and vocational studies there, join the military infinitely better prepared in every way. These graduates, who will continue their training uninterrupted first in officer training schools and then in their specialty will be in charge of defending our homeland, alongside all of our people and the other members of the FAR. Proof of this is furnished by 2nd Lt Tomas Cutino Diaz himself, whose military career began many years ago.

"In 1973," he says, "I entered the Camilo Cienfuegos Military Vocational Schools and when I graduated 3 years later I went into the General Antonio Maceo Interbranch School, from which I graduated in 1979. I have been an officer since then.

"To be frank with you," he adds after a pause, "there are a lot of things that I like about this new tank: its firepower, its mobility, its range. But what I like best is its radio, which is much more accurate and effective."

During his years at the Cadets School he learned all there was to know about the operation and handling of tanks, among other things. And although this new T-62 is impressive, complex and powerful, the truth is that he is especially fond of the 55, because, he says, "this is the piece of equipment in which I became a tank operator from head to foot and in which I learned what I had to learn about tanks and their capabilities."



Second Lt Tomas Cutino Diaz, about 6 feet tall, muscular, deliberate and calm of manner, says that his aim is always to be a good officer, and although his performance already shows that he is, even though he doesn't admit it, it is this goal that has, in fact, enabled him to excel in the field. But he keeps this to himself.

### Learning Never Stops

Aircraft are among the most destructive of weapons. Because of their speed, their effectiveness and their high-level combat capabilities, enemy aircraft are among the first weapons that must be destroyed. But in order to put a complex weapon out of commission, you need an equally complex and effective piece of equipment.

An example is the ZCU234, commonly known as the "chilka."

It is somewhat like a smaller than normal tank designed to destroy enemy aircraft. Moving along treads, completely armored, quick, very quick and highly mobile, and electronically operated, the "chilkas" are one of the most modern and effective pieces of equipment that the FAR have to defend our homeland's integrity and sovereignty but also demand high-level technical know-how.

This is why 29-year old 1st Lt Pedro Castillo, a native of Alto Songo and head of the mobile shop of a unit of "chilkas," is constantly upgrading his skills in his specialty.

"This 'chilka' you see here," he says, pointing to it, "I know it by heart. I have operated and checked all of its systems and mechanisms, both in the Soviet Union, where I studied this antiaircraft system, and here at home. But don't go and think that that's enough. No. After you learn how to operate them properly, you have to keep on learning things all the time. I have a thorough mastery of how to operate its complex systems but I'm always studying because you can never rely on what you already know. And the more I study and operate them, the more possibilities I discover. That's why in this sense you never stop learning."

Castillo joined the FAR 10 years ago but had studied previously at the Institute of Military Technology (ITM), which enabled him to achieve a higher level of training and to develop his skills enough so that, after graduating, he was able to successfully complete a radar and fire controller course in the Soviet Union.

"The 'chilkas' are very modern and, therefore, very complex weapons," he says in conclusion. "That's why you have to keep studying all the time. That's what I'm constantly doing."

### Success in Combat

Another of the modern weapons that Cuba has for its defense are the BMP's, a battle tank for the motorized infantry. The "bempes," as they are popularly called in everyday military jargon, are much more than that, however. These



armored vehicles, which move on treads, carry both the personnel that operate them and the infantry.

The "bempes" (the name misleadingly suggests a harmless toy) are also amphibious and quick and, above all, possess great maneuverability. And this does not take into account its great accuracy and heavy firepower, inasmuch as aside from the infantry that travels in its noisy iron gut, it carries a cannon, a guided missile and a machine gun.

They are long and squat and move so quickly, smoothly and aggressively that at first glance they remind one of an enraged alligator that runs and turns and lashes out constantly. The BMP's work at a fast pace and protect the men from weapons of mass extermination. They are also used to combat the enemy infantry and its armored vehicles and from a military standpoint are capable of defending and attacking quickly and without interruption. The fact that they can move easily in any type of terrain guarantees success in battle.

They are like powerful, elusive animals, capable of attacking fiercely and of defending themselves with total protection for the men who operate and man them, which gives them great confidence in the maneuvers they perform.

One of these men is Lt Leonel Labaut Figueroa, a 26-year old native of Bayamo and the head of a small BMP unit. Lieutenant Labaut, tall and sinewy, with big restless eyes that catch everything in time for him to react, studied in the Camilitos and then entered the FAR. He was in Angola on internationalist missions. His studies at the General Antonio Maceo Interbranch School, where he became a general troops commanding officer, have enabled him to do successful work in the combat units.

"I used to be an officer in a group of BTR 60 PB's," he states, standing next to a BMP that he pats affectionately. "Then I took a course with our Soviet brothers, who instructed me thoroughly in the operation of the BMP's, and when I eventually mastered them, I took charge of a small unit. There can be no doubt that these pieces of equipment considerably enhance our firepower and combat capabilities. The men feel safer in battle with them because they are better protected and they have a better chance for success. Of course the main thing is political and ideological training, and second comes technical training, which is also very important but which for us revolutionaries is there to serve the principles of the cause that we are defending."

Lt Leonel Labaut Figueroa, the son of a truck driver and a housewife, surrounded by his subordinates, gets ready to pose for the camera and smiles. Then, before the group disperses, he says: "The most important decision I ever made? To join the Revolutionary Armed Forces ever since I was a little boy, first as a 'camilito' and then as a cadet. How can I doubt it?"

## The Men Are the Main Factor

Col Guillermo Pena Cadiz, 43, is serving in a motorized troops unit. His life in the military began on 23 March 1958 when he joined the Rebel Army on the Frank Pais Second Eastern Front along with his father and brothers. He was a bachelor at the time and by the time that the revolution was victorious, he had earned the rank of lieutenant, while his schooling went no further than the eighth grade.

The day before this interview, Guillermo Pena Cadiz, married, two children, with a powerful voice and calm, ceremonious gestures, had just graduated from the General Maximo Gomez FAR Academy. Some years before he also took courses in his specialty in the Soviet Union. In all he has served in this unit for 15 years, always with command responsibilities.

"When I rose up to fight against the Batista tyranny," he says smiling, pleased, "I had no idea that I would join the military, much less that I would make colonel. And just look now: I love the FAR and my career so much that I can't image my life without them."

In talking about the equipment that his unit currently has and, in general, about the weaponry that the FAR have available, Pena Cadiz emphasizes that first of all they are the result of the brotherly and disinterested aid of the Soviet Union. Our commander in chief and our party," he continues, "have always devoted special attention to bolstering the combat capabilities of our Armed Forces so that they can be in a position to pin the most crushing defeat on the imperialist enemy should he ever try to attack us, as happened in the Bay of Pigs."

"Today," he adds, "we have this complex, up-to-date equipment thanks to the fulfillment of the resolutions of our party's First and Second Congresses, which have set down the guidelines for raising the levels of combat readiness and mobilization in the FAR.

"The presence of this equipment in our units," Col Pena Cadiz asserts, "considerably boosts our firepower, our maneuverability and our striking power, which makes for a more solid defense of our socialist revolution."

Before concluding, Pena Cadiz stresses that "although equipment is a major element in modern warfare, we in the FAR accord man the main role and we therefore systematically try to see to it that our commissioned and non-commissioned officers and our enlisted men become schooled in communist principles and morals, in addition to acquiring a thorough mastery of their equipment."

"The training of our combatants," he concludes, "their great mastery of their equipment and their high level of political awareness have been highlighted not only in the defense of the revolution's accomplishments but also in internationalist missions, such as Angola and Ethiopia, where the effectiveness of this equipment and the skill of the men operating them have been clearly demonstrated."

## On to Victory

The pace at which the FAR have developed over these years is truly dizzying. Over these 25 years, as imperialist aggression has increased, the technical level of the FAR has risen.

Placed in the hands of the Cuban Revolution by the Soviet Union, the latest military technology has enabled the people in uniform to successfully defend their sovereignty and Marxist-Leninist principles, and the men who operate this combat equipment, politically and ideologically trained and faithful to the revolution, to socialism, to the commander in chief and to the party, have made proper use of them.

This is because the weaponry that Cuba possesses has also been used to help other peoples, in compliance with the strictest principle of internationalism. Angola and Ethiopia are eloquent examples.

No equipment, regardless of how modern, can by itself guarantee victory in war. Victory is determined by the men operating the equipment, convinced of and devoted to the cause that they are defending. And the men who make up the FAR, trained both politically and militarily, always prepared to fight and achieve victory at any cost and ready to give their all to defend their homeland and the revolution (which are the same thing), have weaponry in their service that, as history has shown, will carry them to victory.

It is with good reason that everyone is happy in December: they are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the landing of the Granma and of the founding of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

## MTT Readiness

Havana CUBA INTERNACIONAL in Spanish Dec 81 p 26

[Text] The New Militiamen

The Revolutionary Armed Forces have traditionally been a grassroots organization, and the recent creation of the Ground Troops Militias (MTT) has prepared the entire nation for combat, thus enhancing and rounding out our combat capabilities and readiness in defense of our homeland.

Men and women from all over the country stepped forward to join this new branch of the Armed Forces, whose creation was announced by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on 1 May 1980:

"We see the Ground Troops Militias as another branch, made up of selected volunteers, men and women, laborers, farmers, students, anyone who can fight and is not a member of the regular troops reserves or in Civil Defense. The creation of this branch is in keeping with the principle that the defense of the homeland is a right and a duty of all Cuban men and women, a principle that we are now applying in an organized fashion."

A mounting wave of citizens have joined and received training since then. Training exercises are held during nonwork hours and vacations, and thus neither output nor schooling is affected. Moreover, since the MTT's were created, the entire nation has contributed to the financing of these new troops. The country has thus benefited from the patriotic drive of these new militiamen, who have given up part of their pay and vacation and gotten set to train for our defense.

"We will not rest," the maximum leader of the revolution underscored in his report to the Second Congress of the party in December 1980, "until we see to it that every Cuban who is prepared to defend his neighborhood, his municipality, his work place inch by inch and house by house, every square meter of the homeland, can carry a rifle, a grenade or a mine and is well-trained to fulfill his sacred duty to defend the homeland until his last drop of blood."

He went on to say: "And a people whose sons are capable of fighting and even of giving their lives in any corner of the world and who will not hesitate to offer their lives a thousand times to the homeland in which they were born, can never be defeated."

This people, organized in the Ground Troops Militias, is training for the struggle.

8743

CSO: 3010/913

## U.S. NAMIBIA PROPOSAL SCORED

FL201520 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Excerpts] As provided by UN Resolution 435, Namibia is entitled to be free and independent. Unheeding of world opinion, the racist South African regime continues to illegally occupy the territory. Playing along with Pretoria's reactionary policy, the so-called contact group comprised of Western powers led by the United States has made some proposals by which it is trying to amend and modify the UN plan for Namibia's independence.

One of the U.S. proposals attempts to link South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia to an end to Cuba's internationalist aid to the sister People's Republic of Angola. The political myopia of this kind of proposal demonstrates that imperialism disregards the fact that South Africa is attacking Angola, occupies part of its territory and constantly threatens the security and integrity of this nation. The degree of arrogance of this interference demonstrates how little Washington respects the legitimate government of Angola which, as a free and independent country, is entitled to retain Cuba's internationalist aid as long as it deems necessary of its own free will.

The ill-intent behind this proposal is evident proof of how the White House and its allies underestimate and belittle the African peoples. The interventionist way in which the Reagan administration is trying to solve the Namibian question is unequivocal proof of the type of solution Washington is seeking for that territory: the application of a neocolonial formula which far from easing the tension fostered by South Africa in the area, augments it and gives it a permanent character.

The real solution to the Namibian question cannot be subordinated to imperialist interests in the area, much less leave the new nation at the mercy of the criminal arbitrariness of the apartheid regime. Namibian independence is a legitimate aspiration of the Namibian people and the whole international community. That is why the democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces sympathize and support that struggle against racism and the neocolonial designs of imperialism. For this same reason, the arrangements that Washington is trying to impose have no room in the search for an authentic solution to the problem of decolonizing Namibia.

CSO: 3010/943



## BRIEFS

STATEMENT ON ARAB DELEGATION'S VISIT--On the occasion of a visit to Cuba of a delegation of the Arab People's Congress headed by (Omar al-Hamidi), secretary general of its Permanent Secretariat, a statement has been issued reporting its activities during its stay in Cuba from 10 to 17 February. During its stay in our country, the delegation was received by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, and held official talks with a Cuban delegation headed by Jesus Montane, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and member of the Secretariat. On discussing the international situation, the two delegations agreed that this visit occurred at a time of the aggravation of tensions and threats to world peace caused by the aggressive and bellicose policy of U.S. imperialism, especially against the peoples of Central America, the Caribbean and Middle East. The Cuban delegation reiterated its solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and especially with the Arab people of Palestine who are waging a grand and heroic battle for the full exercise of their national rights, including the right to return to the fatherland, the right to self-determination and the right to a sovereign state of their own without conditions under the leadership of the PLO, their only true representative. The Arab side expressed the solidarity of its organizations with the Cuban people who are facing the aggressions and threats of Yankee imperialism. [Text] [FL181415 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Feb 82]

ENVOY RECEIVED BY 'ARAFAT--In Beirut, Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, has received Cuban Ambassador Jacinto Vazquez de la Garza, who conveyed a verbal message from the president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, Fidel Castro. The meeting dealt with the appeal made by the maximum Cuban leader to the nonaligned countries in connection with Israel's military preparations in anticipation of its announced aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. According to a news release, the message also refers to the orders given by Cuba to its representatives in the United Nations aimed at establishing full cooperation with the PLO representative in that international organization. The appeal for solidarity with the Palestinian people of President Fidel Castro to the nonaligned countries movement was widely disseminated by Lebanese and Palestinian dailies as well as in other countries of the region. [Text] [FL190221 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Feb 82]



ENVOY TO YUGOSLAVIA--The Cuban ambassador to Yugoslavia, Aramis Fuentes Fernandez, today presented his credentials to Yugoslavia's Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milos Melovski. The Cuban ambassador had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Yugoslav official during the meeting. [FL181935 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 82]

LIGHT INDUSTRY UNION PLENUM--Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the Politburo and Secretariat, has presided over the National Light Industry Workers Union emulation plenum in Santiago de Cuba where six of the seven enterprises and 65 of the 75 provincial establishments were declared to have fulfilled the plan. Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Santiago de Cuba, made the closing remarks and congratulated the light industry workers in Santiago for their productive achievements and winning the honor of hosting the main national ceremony marking National Light Industry Workers' Day on 1 March. [Text] [FL181935 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1203 GMT 18 Feb 82]

AALAPSO STATEMENT--A statement in support of the speech made by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro at the inauguration of the 10th WFTU Congress has been issued in Havana by the AALAPSO. The statement stresses that the speech made by the nonaligned movement president tackled vital aspects of the delicate international economic policy, as well as its origins and consequences for peace. Finally, the AALAPSO Secretariat appeals to all the revolutionary and peace-loving forces to disseminate the speech made by the president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba since it is a weapon of struggle against imperialism and reaction all over the world. [Text] [FL181935 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Feb 82]

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY--Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and president of the Cuban Women's Federation, has said at a press conference held yesterday at the Central Committee headquarters that this year's main slogan for International Women's Day activities are "for a world of equality, freedom, development and peace." The women's leader said that the celebration on 8 March will be dedicated to solidarity with the peoples of El Salvador, Nicaragua and Grenada and the participation of women in their struggles. The main national ceremony will be on the night of 8 March at the Lazaro Pena Theater of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers. [FL181935 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Feb 82]

BRAZILIAN TU DELEGATION--The 26 members of the Brazilian delegation to the 10th WFTU Congress have visited a textile mill under construction, the Granjita Siboney and the old Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba. Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions official Ramon Corona, who is also a member of the Central Committee, accompanied the delegation headed by (Luiz Tenorio de Lima). [FL182029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1938 GMT 18 Feb 82]

COLLAPSED BUILDING REPORT--As it has been reported, yesterday morning an old building--the former Pasaje Hotel--partially collapsed on Prado Street Number 515, between Teniente Rey and San Jose Streets. Up to now six dead and one person seriously hurt have been removed from the debris. Fire department personnel along with other forces from the Interior Ministry and special brigades of the people's government continue to dig in the rubble, fearing that there could be more victims. [Excerpt] [FL251205 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Feb 82]

CSO: 3010/943

## BRIEFS

BUSINESSMEN WELCOME U.S. INITIATIVES--Roseau, Dominica, 25 Feb (CANA)--The Dominica Association of Industry and Commerce (DAIC) today welcomed the initiatives outlined by United States President Ronald Reagan for assistance to the economic growth of the Caribbean saying that such a plan was overdue. President of the business organisation, Earle Johnson, in a statement said that "if the style of adamant determination that has characterised his (Mr Reagan's) administration can serve as a guide line, we can look forward to some real economic excitement in the Caribbean area during the next few years." The DAIC president said that in the past the United States did not show any positive interest for the poorer and less industrialised territories in the Caribbean and he added, "One wonders what will be left for us when the territorial big grabbers have made off with the big slice of this brand new cake." [Excerpt] [FL251804 Bridgetown CANA in English 1635 GMT 25 Feb 82]

CSO: 3025/1039

ANTI-SMUGGLING ACTIVITY STEPPED UP

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Feb 82 p A 1

[Article: "Smuggling By Land, Sea, and Air"]

[Text] The national government is starting an intensive campaign this month to counter smuggling. According to an official announcement, this work will be carried out by land, sea, and air with the joint participation of the Customs Department, the Customs Military Police, and the Armed Forces.

Jaime Morillo, minister of finance, stated that for this purpose the country has been divided into five large areas that include the nerve centers of the illicit activity, such as the estuaries of the Gulf of Guayaquil, coastal rivers, and the southern and northern borders.

He made this statement at the opening in this city of the meeting of the customs administrators and the chiefs of customs districts. Morillo said that this meeting initiates a very special stage in the campaign to counter smuggling, which not only is detrimental to the interests of the national treasury, but also to legitimate importation and national production activities.

He added that the purpose of these events is to try to coordinate the activities of the customs military police and the national customs administration.

According to Morillo, during the campaign that will start at the end of this month, during the day time the Armed Forces will keep watch over the zones that are designated as those most likely for smuggling and to which the customs institutions cannot go. For this purpose personnel that have been trained for the work on land will be utilized. Additional personnel will be used to counter the illicit introduction of goods brought in by air (in airplanes). A third group of personnel will cover the coastal area and rivers that flow to the sea.

The minister acknowledged that it will be difficult to eradicate the smuggling in a short amount of time. However, he said that by means of this planned action the citizens will have faith in the specific action that is carried out by the government to combat the illicit activity.

To accomplish these aims, the secretary of state asked the customs officials who attended the meeting to double their efforts at finding a solution to the above mentioned problem.

The following attended the meeting: Undersecretary of Revenue Franklin Mazon; Chief of Customs Vicente Vanegas; Commander in Chief of the Customs Military Police Joffre Lima; customs officials of the 14 districts; and chiefs of the 8 customs military police districts.

According to Mazon, the purpose of the meeting was to analyze a work document in order to elaborate policies to coordinate the actions of the customs administrators and the customs military police.

8255

CSO: 3010/909

## BRIEFS

CHINESE COMMERCIAL MISSION--A research commercial mission of the People's Republic of China is to arrive today in this capital in order to talk with officials of the Ministry of Industries, Commerce, and Integration [MICEI] and of other official organizations, as well as representatives of the private sector. According to the portfolio, the mission will be presided over by Zou Siyi, director general of Exports in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and consists of 11 high-level officials connected with the state organizations for production, industry, and commerce of the People's Republic of China. During the visit in Quito, which will last until Wednesday, 10 February, the chief and members of the mission, accompanied by Ambassador Ding Hao and by Shu Yunxaing, commercial secretary of the embassy in Quito, will have talks and will have work meetings with Luis Carrera del Rio, under-secretary of foreign trade of Ecuador, and with the directors and experts of the Promotion of Exportation and Foreign Trade department of the MICEI. They will also have talks with agents of the Chamber of Commerce of Quito and of the Association of Exporters of Ecuador, Fedexpor, and they will visit the installations of La Internacional textile factory and the Ecasa factory. The Chinese commercial mission will also include Li Xifu, Huang Wenjun, Bi Pingfei, Wan Zhan, Ye Gionggi, Wang Silin, Wang Zhiquan, Qi Linga, Zie Ksohua, and Bian Shutong, and Wang Jinlin. Before going to Guayaquil, where they will also conduct some negotiations, the chief and members of the mission will go to the Equator, the cities of Ibarra, Otavalo, and Cotacachi, and the Cuicocha Lagoon, in order to visit some crafts centers and to enjoy several tourist resorts in the northern part of the country. [Text] [Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Feb 82 p A 6] 8255

CSO: 3010/909



## MEMBER OF COMMUNIST PARTY ON U.S. INTERFERENCE

AU221441 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 17 February carries on pages 1 and 2 a 750-word interview by Oldrich Pospisil with Ruben Sanchez, Political Commission member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador and head of the delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador [FDR], entitled "El Salvador Is Suffering From U.S. Interference."

In replying to a question about the "election farce" being organized by the ruling "Duarte clique" and the "'allegedly' peaceful, political solution" proposed by it, Sanchez rejects the elections, and, on behalf of the FMLN and FDR, proposes negotiations between the fighting sides. In replying to a question about the increasing "U.S. share in the bloody war against the people of El Salvador," Sanchez scores the "direct participation of U.S. officers in the murderous genocide against the people of El Salvador. The imperialist information sources acknowledge the presence of 54-56 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador," Sanchez states, "but we know that the realistic figure is more than 200. We also know that they are directly participating in the fighting. They have also formed a special U.S. military command for El Salvador. Some U.S. officers are taking part in the fighting against our formations; others, within the framework of 'law-enforcing forces,' are taking part in reprisals against the civilian population, for instance, in El Salvador's capital. And finally, in the fighting near Chalatenanga, three of the American 'advisers' who had taken part in the fighting lost their lives. Others took part in the fighting near San Miguel. After a clash between a squad of our city partisans and a large National Guard patrol in the capital of El Salvador it transpired that the man who had lost his life in the clash was an American intelligence officer (member of U.S. Military Intelligence)."

In characterizing the main task of the "patriotic forces of his country in the present phase of the battle," Sanchez stresses that they are "definitely not averse to a political, peaceful solution"; but that, despite the "armed U.S. interference" and the creation of a special anti-partisan U.S. unit for El Salvador, the patriots would "never give up; they would come to possible negotiations not because they are perhaps weak, or because nothing else was left for them to do." After recalling "a number of considerable successes on the battlefield," Sanchez concludes: "The slanderous imperialist propaganda is also coming out with such arrant nonsense like the claim that our fight is essentially the achievement of Cuba and Nicaragua. Actually this is an endeavor to justify in



advance the foreign intervention that is being prepared." "And if there are any foreign military units in our country--and there are--these units are only and solely U.S. units," Sanchez adds.

On 19 February RUDE PRAVO carries on page 7 a 700-word "(pos)"-signed Washington/Prague dispatch, entitled "American Share in the Massacres; a Patriot of El Salvador Replies to Pentagon." Referring to the U.S. Defense Department spokesman's denial of accusations voiced by Sanchez in the above interview, reported by AFP from Washington, the author states: "Ruben Sanchez, representative of the patriotic forces of El Salvador, whom we acquainted with the text of the American denial, issued the following declaration in Prague this Thursday:

"1. As regards the U.S. Military Intelligence officer killed in San Salvador, the capital of El Salvador, during a clash between a squad of our city partisans with a unit of the National Guard--the reprisal corps of the ruling dictatorship: The report on this event was published in all dailies of El Salvador and some of them also published the dead man's picture. Three other American military advisers lost their lives during a large military operation against one of our bases in the Chalatenanga area last June. On 21 June there was a particularly vehement, most intensive battle near the Arcatab and Las Vueltas communities; it is in this battle that the three U.S. military advisers perished (one of them was of Puerto Rican origin).

"2. Frequently many U.S. military advisers directly participate in certain battles," Sanchez states, citing as an example the U.S. military pilots who flew armed helicopters near Jucuaran last May. He also says that "U.S. officers, and also one Chilean and three Honduran officers, took part in the battles near Chalatenanga on 6-21 June 1981." A special military command, consisting of U.S. advisers, had been set up for the military operation against partisans near San Agustin last September and "automatic firearms, and even poisonous chemicals banned by international law," have been used by U.S. military advisers, for instance last May near La Guacamaya in the Morazan area and in the Chalatenanga area last July, Sanchez adds.

Sanchez concludes his "declaration" by stating that the "Pentagon had sent six of its prominent military strategists to work a full 2 months on a revision of all military plans and concepts of the El Salvador dictatorship; they created a new plan" for finally destroying the partisan movement in El Salvador, but even this plan failed.

On 20 February RUDE PRAVO carries on page 7 a 300-word commentary by Oldrich Pospisil in the column "Notes," entitled "The Collapse of a Lie About El Salvador." After stating that "for a long time Washington has been striving to conceal the presence of its military advisers in El Salvador, Central America, and for an even longer time their participation in battles against the partisans and in brutal reprisals organized by the ruling terrorist dictatorship against the defenseless civilian population," Pospisil refers to the Sanchez interview given to RUDE PRAVO and to the following U.S. denial, both cited above; he adds: "The rash Pentagon 'denial' [dementi] has not remained unanswered. In a declaration issued in Prague and again published by RUDE PRAVO, Comrade Sanchez confirmed that four of the American 'advisers' in El Salvador had really lost their

lives in fighting against the partisans and that many others have been, and are, participating there in battles and bloody reprisals against the defenseless population. He also stated that even such barbarian weapons as toxic bombs and poisonous chemicals banned by international law are being used in El Salvador under the command of 'advisers' from the United States. One cannot wonder at the Pentagon 'denial' Pospisil concludes; "In fact, the American Government circles have long been doing all they can to conceal the truth about American military intervention in El Salvador. They are lying also because public opinion in the United States itself has been increasingly resisting the repetition of something that so much reminds the Americans of the former filthy U.S. war in Vietnam. Even in the United States the number of voices demanding respect for the right of El Salvador people to lead a free and just life is increasing."

On 20 February Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak carries on page 2 a 400-word CTK interview with Sanchez, entitled "Representative of El Salvador on His Impressions of His Stay in the CSSR; Gratitude for Support." After expressing gratitude for the Czechoslovaks' "full solidarity with our fight against the hated dictatorial regime, supported by the U.S. ruling circles," and for the "words of support for our just struggle for liberation from the domination of imperialism and reaction," Sanchez replies to a question about the current domestic-political situation in his country: The junta's military operations all fail, he says, because of the army's low combat morale; whereas the freedom fighters' enthusiasm and the support they enjoy among the population lead to new successes. The junta expresses its frustration by resorting to murder and genocide, Sanchez adds.

In replying to a question about the results achieved by the recent "new broad offensive of the national liberation forces," Sanchez mentions "3 main large operations": the "success" on 14 October 1981, when the "revolutionary forces liquidated the Puente do Oro bridge"; the night attack on the Ilopango air force base, when "75 percent of the equipment was destroyed," including "airplanes and helicopters just received from the United States"; and the temporary occupation of Usulután, "controlling one-third of the entire country."

CSO: 3010/937

## DRF REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED BY FRENCH MAGAZINE

NC271800 Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 27 Feb (AFP)--Latin American troops from several countries are prepared to intervene militarily in El Salvador, a representative of the Salvadoran opposition Democratic Revolutionary Front (DRF) said in an interview in the latest edition of the Paris Communist Party weekly REVOLUTION.

Roberto Armijo told the paper that, under pressure from the United States, Costa Rica and Honduras had signed a military pact promising support to El Salvador's ruling rightwing junta.

Uruguay, Paraguay and Venezuela have also agreed to back up the junta, he said, while negotiations had taken place among the military commands of Argentina, Colombia and other South American nations.

A "direct and massive" intervention in El Salvador was "unlikely", he said. Instead, U.S. President Ronald Reagan had decided to back the Salvadoran authorities by "intensifying military aid" and by sending in "specialised police units from South America".

Some 1,600 South American troops were currently undergoing intensive training in the United States, he added.

Both the Cuban and Nicaraguan ambassadors in France were also interviewed by REVOLUTION.

Cuban Gregorio Ortega said that "helicopters and modern combat equipment which demonstrated their efficacy in Vietnam" were increasingly being used in El Salvador.

Mr Ortega said that although Cuba provided Central American liberation movements with "political, moral, and, when we can, material" support, there "was not one Cuban soldier" today in Salvador, Nicaragua or anywhere else in Central America.

"The only Cubans present in Nicaragua are doctors and teachers", he said.

Nicaraguan Ambassador to France Alejandro Serrano-Caldera accused the United States of waging a three-tiered offensive against Nicaragua: "diplomatic, economic and financial". For example, he said, Washington had blocked a 16 million dollar World Bank loan to Managua and was also "training Somozist Guards" opposed to the Nicaraguan Government in the United States.

## BRIEFS

AGRARIAN-FISHING INSTITUTE--The Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, MAG, has announced the creation of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian and Fishing Research, ISIAP, which will be located in San Andres, on the road to Santa Ana. It will come under MAG supervision and will be in charge of the sanitation, maintenance and improvement of production and productivity in agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing. ISIAP will work in coordination with other MAG institutions: the Salvadoran Institute of Training and Technology Exchange, ISCATT; the Salvadoran Institute of Natural Resources, ISREN; and the regional executive management groups. [PA221344 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 7 Feb 82 p 10]

CSO: 3010/937

## GUATEMALAN EXILES ORGANIZE PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

PA201350 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2128 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Panama City, 19 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Committee of Patriotic Unity (Comite Guatemalteco de Unidad Patriotica--CGUP), whose establishment was simultaneously announced today in Paris, Mexico City and Panama City, called the upcoming Guatemalan elections a farce while praising the Guatemalan rebel groups' recent unity and their people's war strategy.

At a news conference in this capital, the CGUP leaders said that the organization is made up of political leaders from various groups, as well as Christians, intellectuals and workers in exile. The CGUP issued a declaration in which it says: Since the overthrow of the nationalist government of Jacobo Arbenz in 1954, the Guatemalan people have faced the impossibility of solving the critical situation by legal and peaceful means because of the interests of local and foreign power groups.

Some of the CGUP leaders live in San Jose, Managua and Mexico City. They include former Foreign Minister Guillermo Torrelío, now 71; essayist and former Deputy Luis Cardoza y Aragon, 80; surgeon and former Senator Carlos Gallardo Flores, 60, as well as other younger people like Rolando Castillo, former dean of the University of San Carlos School of Medicine; Col Carlos Paz Tejada, former armed forces chief; Catholic priest Carlos Ramon Palencia; Mario Solorzano Martinez, a lawyer and author; and Francisco Colom Argueta, businessman and politician.

The CGUP says that the declaration of principles issued in February this year unifying the Guatemalan guerrilla groups into the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, is "a historic event in the development of the revolution that it is taking place in Guatemala."

The URNG, which advocates the strategy of a people's war and a five-point plan for a democratic government, is made up of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP; the Rebel Armed Forces, FAR; the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA; and the Guatemalan Labor Party, PGT.

The CGUP charges in its declaration that the elections that will be held in Guatemala "are a farce because electoral fraud, corruption, persecution and assassination of democratic leaders and of hundreds of members of opposition political parties (for example the assassination of Alberto Fuentes Mohr and Manuel Colom Argueta), are a common practice of the regime."



General elections for president and deputies will be held on 7 March this year.

The CGUP is asking the democratic organizations and governments of the world to isolate the regime of Romeo Lucas Garcia economically, militarily and politically. The CGUP also asks those entities to denounce the upcoming elections and not to accept the government that will emerge from those elections.

CSO: 3010/939

## 'NEWSWEEK' ARTICLE BRINGS ABOUT REACTION

## Lucas Garcia Comments

PA240000 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia came out against any conditional military aid, especially if it involves the waiver of rights on Belize. No country or government can be so in need or such dire straits that it must accept foreign aid with conditions, Army Chief of Staff Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia said last night. Lucas Garcia referred to a report published by a morning newspaper which reprinted a NEWSWEEK article that said that the U.S. Government would resume military aid to Guatemala if the Lucas Garcia regime gives up its claims on Belize.

Garcia said that it is completely illogical to think that a president can be forced to surrender a territorial claim. The army chief of staff said that, at any rate, he believed that such conditions by the United States would be extremely humiliating for any country or regime. We are not crazy nor are we begging for alms, Benedicto Lucas said. Any military assistance will be welcome if it is unconditional. However, we will not surrender our claim to Belize, he added.

## Foreign Minister Comments

PA240100 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The U.S. ambassador and the Guatemalan foreign minister met today while local news media reacted to an article in NEWSWEEK that referred to U.S. military aid to Guatemala.

Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez said that during his meeting with the U.S. ambassador, they had not discussed the publication:

[Begin recording] Absolutely, because relations with ambassadors are cordial and serious; therefore a statement that lacks seriousness in its form or basis, as in the case of this young writer, is not a matter that justifies wasting the time of a foreign minister and an ambassador.

Undoubtedly, the writer of the NEWSWEEK article is a man with little information on the matter or, in other words, completely ignorant of conditions existing in Central America and especially Guatemala.

I believe that neither of the two cases could be taken as evidence of good will [words indistinct] of the writer, especially in the matter of human rights because these are respected and implemented in Guatemala. The other aspect, the Belize case, is a constitutional matter for Guatemala, which must be solved according to a treaty.

We naturally need many materials and items not produced in Guatemala, but we can obtain them. We do not have to sacrifice our dignity or agree to sacrifice our dignity in the slightest sense. [end recording]

CSO: 3010/938

## GOVERNMENT REVOKES BAN ON ENTRANCE OF CLERGY

## Entrance Ban Reconsidered

PA191959 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] The government has reconsidered its decision to prohibit the entrance of foreign clergy to Guatemala. The prohibition was issued this morning but was revoked this afternoon, Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz stated.

[Begin Alvarez Ruiz recording] There are a large number of people who profess a religion and who are priests, leaders or pastors of those religions. They enter Guatemala because they have a lot of freedom to enter and to leave. We have never (?asked) what they are coming to do and why they are coming. As a result, we have had a lot of problems. A decision was made to suspend the entrance of clergy of any religion [words indistinct]. This afternoon a decision was made to again permit the free entrance of the clergy. Some security and control measures will subsequently be taken to [words indistinct]. [end recording]

## New Decision Announced

PA201836 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Presidential Public Relations Secretary Carlos Toledo Vielman today announced that the priests who want to come to Guatemala will need the authorization of the nuncio's office while new rules for the entry of clergymen are completed.

He emphasized that this measure was issued for reasons of state security and that it will be in effect until the new legal regulations are issued. He said that this decision will not affect clergymen who are Guatemalan residents; they may leave and enter the country any time.

In conclusion, he said that this order has been sent to Guatemalan consulates abroad and the National Directorate of Immigration.

CSO: 3010/938

## BRIEFS

REPRESSION OF INDIANS--According to (Hugo Soto), founder of Guatemala's Committee of Peasant Unity, repression against the Indian population in that country has become more savage in recent months, particularly as practiced by the security forces, the army and certain special military groups, such as the Kaibiles. In an interview for PRENSA LATINA, (Soto) commented on the many repressive operations that the Guatemalan regime has carried out since November against civilians in the northwestern highlands. (Soto) revealed that punitive operations have been carried out in a number of villages in the departments of Chimaltenango, Totonicapan and Quiche. Over 5,000 soldiers participated in these operations, backed by helicopter gunships, which destroyed houses and killed civilians. He added that in Santa Cruz Del Quiche the repressive troops not only detained people, but tied all the men to a tree, poured gasoline on them and set them afire. According to him, similar incidents have been reported in other parts of Guatemala. Further on, he said that despite their anguish and pain, Guatemala's Indian peasants have begun organizing their self-defense. The repressive forces are beginning to find the villages empty and barbedwire traps are being carefully and combatively laid around the houses. [Text] [PA221903 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Feb 82]

OIL PRODUCTION--Guatemala City, 18 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A spokesman for the Secretariat of Mines, Hydrocarbons and Nuclear Energy of Guatemala has announced that Guatemala is producing approximately 8,400 barrels of oil daily. The spokesman said that the "commercial" production is 6,500 barrels daily and that they are produced in Alta Verapaz Department. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2009 GMT 18 Feb 82 PA]

'LA NACION' CLOSED--Guatemala City, 11 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The company that publishes the Guatemalan daily LA NACION has announced the definite closing of the newspaper because its founder was murdered last week. The daily was not published today. However, the heirs of Roberto Giron Lemus and the publishing house have announced that in the near future they will begin publishing a weekly that will have "a different format, approach and style." [PA201947 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1908 GMT 11 Feb 82]

CSO: 3010/939



## BURNHAM ON BORDER CONFLICT WITH VENEZUELA

PA251803 Paris AFP in Spanish 1314 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Report by Paul Persaud]

[Text] Georgetown, 24 Feb (AFP)--The border conflict with Venezuela was the topic most broadly discussed here last night by Guyanese President Linden Forbes Burnham in a speech delivered to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the only English-speaking South American republic.

After reviewing the Venezuelan-Guyanese conflict, Burnham said that his government is willing to seek a peaceful solution, but without neglecting to prepare the nation to confront any possible attack by Venezuela.

At a solemn event where the Guyanese flag was raised, President Burnham addressed the nation just as solemnly, to put it on guard in the face of Venezuela's "untenable claim."

"The Port-of-Spain protocol will expire in 4 months," he recalled. "Venezuela has exercised its right not to renew it. We are not going to argue this with our oil-rich neighbor, but when the exercise of that right is accompanied by absurd claims over two-thirds of Guyana, economic aggression at the international forums, the purchase of costly weapons and the strengthening of border brigades, one might ask: What is the purpose? Why are all these things being done?"

After recalling that Guyana "is not claiming territory from anyone," President Burnham asserted that "Venezuela's untenable claim is based on the succession alleged by that country to the general captaincy of Venezuela. This amounts to looking for its origin in the annals of Spanish colonialism, when the Europeans created empires for themselves and the two territories and their peoples were simply regarded as goods."

He added that this has been given the "false appearance of history in an effort to distinguish the western borders from those in the possession of the Dutch when they became independent from Spain in the 16th century."

"When Guyana became independent in 1966, it signed the Geneva agreement on 17 February 1966 with both Great Britain and Venezuela. Among other things," the president recalled, "this agreement created a mixed Guyanese-Venezuelan

commission in charge of finding a satisfactory solution to an existing controversy between Venezuela and the United Kingdom."

He indicated that this controversy resulted from Venezuela's decision to regard as null and not agreed on the arbitration decision of 1899, which put an end to the border conflict between English Guyana and Venezuela.

"After 4 years, and despite the Guyanese members' efforts, the mixed commission was unable to find a solution due to the Venezuelan Government's refusal to provide evidence in support of its assertion of invalidity," Burnham went on.

On the contrary, he added, Venezuela maintained its claim over the territories located west of the Essequibo River, "pretending that the sentence of 1897 had been merely an irrelevant historical incident."

"In 1970," Burnham went on, "the Guyanese Government, which has always been open to discussion, dialogue and negotiation, signed the Port-of-Spain protocol with the same countries that had signed the Geneva agreement, that is, with Great Britain and Venezuela."

The Guyanese president, who is also a lawyer trained in English schools, stressed then that "now that Venezuela refuses to automatically renew the protocol, Guyana is ready to resort, as Article IV of the Geneva agreement authorizes it, to any of the means for solving conflicts established by Article 33 of the UN Charter."

These include negotiation, polls, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial intervention--obviously by the International Court of Justice--and other means of achieving peaceful solutions.

Recalling his official visit to Venezuela on 2 and 3 April last year, Burnham said that he had proposed to the Venezuelan president that "discussions and negotiations continue" and that he had invited him to return his visit. "He accepted a continuation of the dialogue, just as I had proposed," the Guyanese president added.

"We do not know what new adventures involving our neighbors await us," he said later. "We hope common sense will prevail. For our part, we remain open to dialogue. We believe in peaceful solutions to the problem and conflicts between civilized nations, but it would be madness not to prepare to defend our territory at all levels and in all areas."

Burnham ended his speech recalling the Guyanese people's militia motto: "Each citizen a soldier, each soldier a citizen."

CSO: 3010/944

## BURNHAM DISCUSSES VENEZUELA'S TERRITORIAL CLAIM

FL232125 Bridgetown CANA in English 1940 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Report by Mike James]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 23 Feb (CANA)--Guyana has entered its 13th year as a cooperative socialist republic with plans to investigate corruption in high places, to raise at least 10 million dollars (one Guyana dollar: 33 cents U.S.) to meet any aggression from neighbouring Venezuela, to cut back imports and public sector employment to ease an economic crisis. [passage indistinct]

On the Venezuelan claim to five-eighths of Guyana, Mr. Burnham said the cooperative socialist republic would give up "not one curass (a small fish), not one blade of grass".

He told Guyanese "unless we defend our patrimony and hold it there will be nothing to develop. What is at stake is our very survival... We do not envy our neighbours their great liberator, but we too have our hero, an ex-slave. They must not pass (across Guyanese territory), they shall not pass."

He said the Guyana Government would soon be putting "defence bonds" up for sale to the public, with a view of raising an initial 10 million dollars to meet Venezuela's threat of aggression. Venezuela has a long-standing claim to territory west of the Essequibo River. The two sides put the issue on ice for 12 years and Venezuela said it would not have it deferred when the agreement expires later this year.

The Guyana Government has been trying to put the country on a war footing in what it has designated the year of defence.

Senior government officials have been touring the country, explaining why Guyana rejects the claim, and telling nationals some economic sacrifices are necessary if the republic is to be able to withstand any invasion attempt.

In his wide-ranging address Mr. Burnham touched on the need to have a stronger and economically viable CARICOM, Guyana's commitment to developing closer ties with Latin American states, to supporting national liberation struggles, having colonialism in all forms ended, and to the removal of the imbalances in the world economic system.

But he warned: "...The North-South dialogue aimed at removing the imbalances in the world economic system has no chance of success until the South with one voice takes a stand in favour of equality and justice in international economic relations."

## JAGAN 'WELCOMES' SURINAME REVOLUTION

FL232135 Bridgetown CANA in English 1950 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 23 Feb (CANA)--Dr Cheddi Jagan, leader of the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) in Guyana, has welcomed the "revolutionary developments now taking place in Suriname."

"We welcome the Suriname revolution, because it is our revolution, their success is our success, the defence of the Suriname revolution is our defence," Dr Jagan told a Georgetown rally for solidarity with the peoples of Suriname.

The PPP leader whose speech was released here on tape claimed that "imperialism which is on the run, and which is exerting pressures from the to put similar pressures on the revolutionary forces in Suriname. [sentence as received]

"Therefore we must show our solidarity with the people of Suriname," the PPP leader is quoted as saying.

The rally was held at Crabwood Creek on the Upper Corentyne which borders Nickerie, Suriname's second town. The Progressive Revolutionary Front which is headed by the army commander Lt. Col. Daysi Bouterse was represented by a two-man delegation.

Dr Jagan claimed that when the People's Progressive Party started the revolutionary developments in Guyana it came under "heavy imperialists" pressures.

"We are sure that the people of Suriname will come under similar pressures and we must give them our support," he is further quoted as saying.

After warning of what he termed imperialist penetration into Suriname "in the same way as in Guyana," the PPP leader declared: "We are happy that we have developed fraternal relations with the revolutionary front so that we can share our experiences with them."

Dr Jagan warned that "imperialism which is against revolutions would most likely use the border issue with Guyana to frustrate the revolution in Suriname.

"Suriname is a small country and if Guyana becomes a puppet of imperialism, it will use the Guyana Government to instigate the border issue." But he said:

"Let the revolutionary forces of Suriname understand that they can rely on the Guyanese people not only to fight for their revolution but also for the revolution at home."

On another note the PPP leader said there were daily signs of alliance by forces of imperialism in the Caribbean and Latin America to turn back the revolutionary tide and warned that Suriname likely to come under similar wrath.

He announced that the PPP will be printing a book on the Suriname revolution and also a speech made by Bouterse at the proclamation of the revolutionary front.

CSO: 3025/1040



## BRIEFS

URANIUM EXPLORATION--Georgetown, Guyana, 23 Feb (CANA)--The Guyana Government and the French mining firm COGEMA have signed a new agreement paving the way for the exploration for uranium in Guyana. COGEMA has expressed satisfaction with the results of preliminary surveys done in Guyana's Essequibo region over the past two years and the new agreement provides for the payment of royalties, waste disposal, and allows for participation by Guyana in a joint venture if the mineral is discovered in commercial quantities. At the signing ceremony, Energy and Mines Minister Hubert Jack described the contract as having the potential for further development of relations between Guyana and France. [Text] [FL241722 Bridgetown CANA in English 2010 GMT 23 Feb 82]

MEETING WITH GRENADA, ST VINCENT--Georgetown, Guyana, 22 Feb (CANA)--A meeting between Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and President Forbes Burnham of Guyana, to discuss a proposed Caribbean Community (CARICOM) heads of government summit, is being planned, Guyana's Foreign Minister Rasleigh Jackson has announced. The bilateral talks would be the latest round between regional heads of government who are hoping to meet mid-year to discuss major economic and trading issues facing CARICOM. Mr Jackson told CANA that a date for the meeting of the two leaders had not been finalised. St Vincent and the Grenadines Prime Minister Milton Cato will be visiting Guyana from March 3 to 4 for talks on the planned summit. [By Mike James] [Excerpt] [FL230300 Bridgetown CANA in English 1857 GMT 22 Feb 82]

CSO: 3025/1040

## BRIEFS

NEW TRIAL FOR SYLVIO CLAUDE--Port-au-Prince, 24 Feb (AFP)--The Port-au-Prince criminal court trial in which Sylvio Claude, founder of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party, was sentenced to 15 years' hard labor on 26 August 1981 has been annulled by the Port-au-Prince Supreme Court. The news was given to AFP today by Haitian Justice Minister Dantes Climson. [as received; bureau files list Rodrique Casimir as secretary of state for justice] The minister said that "the Supreme Court declared a mistrial because of procedural defects." He added that "a new trial with a new jury will have to be scheduled within the deadlines set by the criminal code." Sylvio Claude, arrested on 13 October 1980 "for plotting against the state's internal security," was sentenced on 26 August 1981 to 15 years' hard labor following a trial that lasted less than 24 hours. Twenty-one members of his party, including his daughter Marie-France Claude, were also arrested at that time. [Text] [PA260100 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 25 Feb 82]

CSO: 3010/944

## BANK OF JAMAICA PRESENTS ECONOMIC REPORT

FL021855 Bridgetown CANA in English 1658 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 2 Mar (CANA)--Jamaica's inflation was down and revenue up, but the national debt and trade deficit both soared, according to the Bank of Jamaica (central bank) in its latest report on the first 10 months of last year.

Up to the end of last October the national debt was upwards of 4.8 billion dollars (one JCA dollar: 56 cents U.S.) and the trade deficit had worsened by nearly 318 million dollars, compared to the corresponding period in 1980.

The performance of the productive sector was mixed, but with export agriculture continuing to be down.

Among the brighter spots were the inflation rate which for the first 10 months of 1981 was only 4.7 per cent against 26 per cent for the comparable period in 1980, and the collection of revenues increased sharply.

Following is the central bank's latest summary of the performance of the economy, which covers mainly the month of October:

"Following success in meeting the performance criteria under the extended fund facility agreement toward the end of September 1981, the Bank of Jamaica made a drawing of 67 million dollars (J) from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) during October 1981. This drawing, together with a deposit from the Venezuela Investment Fund (J 44.5 million dollars) and a credit under the Mexican oil facility (J 21.9 million dollars) were principally responsible for the increase in the gross foreign assets of the bank by J 51.5 million dollars to a level of 229.9 million dollars (J) during the month.

"However, these inflows led to corresponding increases in the bank's foreign liabilities.

"With regard to domestic liabilities, deposits held by the bank fell by 172.7 million dollars (J) mainly as a consequence of a reduction in the level of government deposits.

"Simultaneously, however, advances to the government and holdings of government securities fell by 100.4 million dollars (J) and 57.3 million dollars (J) respectively.

"These were the major movements accounting for the decline of 58.3 million in the banks assets and liabilities which amounted to 2,396.5 million dollars (J) at the end of October 1981.

"Total deposit liabilities of the commercial banks rose by 90.9 million dollars (J) during October 1981, to stand at 1,978.6 million dollars (J).

"All three categories of deposits contributed to the sizeable increase, with time deposits being responsible for the largest share (J 42.5 million dollars). Loans and advances outstanding to the banks expanded by 25.2 million dollars (J) during the month, with a significant proportion (J 15.9 million dollars) being in respect of agricultural loans.

"Following the rise in deposits, which resulted partly from the expansion in loans and advances, the banks also increased their balances with the Bank of Jamaica by 70.0 million dollars J and their holdings of government securities by 8.1 million dollars J. Given the faster rate of increase in deposits over advances, the advance/deposit ratio declined by 2.1 percentage points to 72.1 per cent.

"The merchant banks and trust companies experienced decreases of 2.5 million dollars J and 5.1 million dollars J, respectively, in their time deposits.

"These movements were highly concentrated in the short-term categories of maturity, and were quite likely due to the competitive interest rates being offered by commercial banks, which had the effect of attracting funds away from the non-banks.

"Inflows of savings funds into the building societies amounted to 20.9 million dollars J in October 1981, while advances made during the month amounted to 8.7 million dollars J."

"During the first ten months of 1981, gross inflows of savings into the building societies totalled 193.1 million dollars J, as against 143.4 million dollars J in the corresponding 1980 period. Advances of 58.5 million dollars J in January to October 1980."

"During the first seven months of fiscal year 1981/82 total revenue of 801.2 million dollars J was recorded as tax receipts totalled 603.0 million dollars J, or 54.0 per cent of estimated intake for the fiscal year. In comparison, during the corresponding 1980 fiscal period, total revenue of 604.6 million dollars J was collected. The growth of revenue in the 1981/82 fiscal year mainly reflects the success of the government in collecting tax arrears.

"Net expenditure in the 1981 period amounted to 1,188.3 million dollars (J), as against 1,067.9 million dollars (J), in April to October 1980. After adjustments for amortization, the overall deficit at the end of October 1981 stood at 387.1 million dollars (J), as against 463.3 million dollars (J) during the same period in 1980. The major sources of financing for the deficit in 1981 were foreign loan inflows and purchases of government securities by local commercial banks.

"The net national debt at the end of October 1981 amounted to 4,827.4 million dollars (J) as against 3,831.2 million dollars at the end of October 1980. The net internal debt at the end of October accounted for 63.9 per cent of the overall debt and was mainly in the form of local registered stocks.

"Four new stocks, which yielded a nominal amount of 162.2 million dollars (J), were issued during the first ten months of 1981.

"Based on provisional data for the period January to October 1981, the total value of exports was 1,498.6 million dollars (J), an increase of 62.4 million or 4.3 percent above the corresponding 1980 level.

"The value of imports for the 1981 review period was 2,097.1 million dollars (J), which represents an increase of 380.3 million dollars (J) or 22.2 percent above the level recorded for the similar 1980 period. The trade deficit therefore rose by 317.9 million dollars (J), moving from 280.6 million dollars (J) during January to October 1980, to 598.5 million dollars (J) in the same ten months of 1981. The increase in imports is consistent with the strategy to restore economic growth by increasing the supply of raw materials and capital goods which accounted for 74 percent of the overall increase during the review period.

"Of the major exports (bauxite, alumina, sugar, banana), the only positive change recorded was in alumina, which showed an increase in value of 76.9 million dollars (J) or 9.6 percent.

"A number of factors hamper the growth of sugar and banana exports, including industrial unrest, low yield per acre and adverse weather conditions. In the case of the bauxite-alumina industry, recession in the major industrialised countries began to have serious repercussions on the performance of this vital industry, but steps have been taken by the government to cushion the impact of the adverse circumstances.

"Data on production of selected items for the period January to October 1981, show that there was improvement in some areas when compared with the first ten months of 1980. Among the commodities which recorded gains over the period were steel (32.9 percent), cement (6.9 percent), alumina (5 percent), and tyres (20.8 percent).

"Output of sugar and bananas declined for the reasons mentioned earlier. The contribution of the export agricultural sub-sector to gross domestic product is expected to fall in 1981, but domestic agriculture should show an increase.

"Movements in the all items index for Jamaica indicate that consumer prices rose by 4.7 percent on a point basis over the period January to October 1981. On the same basis, a 26.0 percent increase was recorded during the similar period of 1980.

"The very heavily weighted category 'food and drink' showed only a slight increase of 0.3 percent in the 1981 period as against an increase of 30.9 percent in January to October 1980.



"The categories that recorded the most significant increases during the 1981 period were: 'personal clothing' (18.1 percent), 'housing' (14.3 percent), and 'personal expenses' (12.7 percent). All the remaining categories registered increases of below 10.0 percent."

CSO: 3025/1044

## DEFENSE SECRETARY AVOIDS COMMENT ON GUATEMALAN INFLUX

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 11 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Juan Danell Sanchez]

[Text] "The Mexican Army does not accept militarism, even though it is military," Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, secretary of national defense, stated categorically in reference to the statement by the PRI candidate for president, Miguel de la Madrid, who rejected the idea of installing a military regime.

General Galvan made the statement when interviewed shortly after he delivered diplomas to the employees of the Army and Navy National Bank, Inc., an institution established 31 years ago.

On questioning Felix Galvan about the growing violence that is taking place in Central America, the general pointed out that "we are always in a state of alert in the defense of our country; besides, that is the Mexican Army's mission since it began as an institution in the service of our nation."

As regards the entrance of undocumented Guatemalans into our country, the military man explained that "he is not informed as to the number of refugees there are in Mexico since this is not a function of national defense, but of the other secretariats.

To another question of whether undocumented Guatemalans should be classified as political refugees, Felix Galvan said that "that should be addressed by Jorge Castaneda, the secretary of foreign relations." As for the general's own point of view on the same problem, he made it known that "it is the same as that of President Lopez Portillo as regards the right of asylum."

On the other hand, asked if a military government in Mexico is foreseen in the future, the head of the Secretariat of Defense emphasized that "only a government headed by Miguel de la Madrid is foreseen in our country," adding that only he is qualified to govern.

9908

CSO: 3010/901

## POSSIBLE TECHNOLOGICAL ACCORD WITH USSR

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 30 Jan 82 p 12

[Article by Alfonso Cabanas]

[Text] The USSR plans to reach an accord with the Mexican Government on technological matters for the assembly in our country of Soviet-made high-horsepower tractors for the purpose of giving a strong boost to farming activities through mechanization.

Boris Orejov, chief of the Department of Mexican and Central American Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR, made it known that with Soviet technology a total of 4,000 Sidera-type tractors have already been assembled, but that negotiations are being carried out so that assembly plants in Mexico distribute more powerful equipment.

It would be appropriate to point out, he said, that in the Soviet Union 10 million tractors of the most diverse types have already been made and for the most different purposes: from the Rioni for gardens and orchards to the powerful Kirovets-701 tractors. Nevertheless, he emphasized, there is another model, the MTZ-80 which can operate with 230 pieces of equipment and agricultural attachments, and this is a technological breakthrough in the manufacture of these devices.

Mr Orejov made this announcement during a Mexican press conference whose newsmen are visiting the USSR. The Soviet official said that in 1924 Mexico was the first country in the Western hemisphere to establish diplomatic relations with the first socialist state in the world, and that the negotiations being made now are the product of a long tradition of exchange between both countries.

He also said that in recent years the Soviet Union has continued to supply Mexico with other types of machinery and tools for the textile industry, while they buy our coffee, pimentos, some sugar, and trousers of blended fabric.

Mr Boris Orejov emphasized that in accordance with evaluations made by the Joint Economic Commission between Mexico and the USSR, it was found that the level of exchange has advanced since the '70's and that it is continuing its upward trend.

9908

CSO: 3010/901

## BRIEFS

FOUR NEW AMBASSADORS RECEIVED--Mexico City, 23 Feb (NOTIMEX)--The new ambassadors from Greece, Poland, Brazil and Tunisia today presented their credentials accrediting them to the Mexican Government. Secretary of Foreign Relations Jorge Castaneda received the credentials from the new diplomats in a special ceremony at the ministry's main office. The ambassadors are Constantinos Vassis from Greece, Zdzislaw Szewczyk from Poland, Geraldo Egidiola Costa Cavalcanti from Brazil and Habib Ben Yahia from Tunisia. The four new envoys to Mexico have held various positions in European, Asian and American ministries. [Text] [FL241310 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0245 GMT 24 Feb 82]

RECORD CHIAPAS CACAO PRODUCTION--Yesterday the president of the Cacao Producers Union, Cesar A. Cubas Arboleya, said the 1980-1981 production of cacao in the State of Chiapas will be worth 597 million pesos. He stated that production is some 8,177 tons and that it is the highest reached in the state's history. The production, he added, means an increase of 34 percent over the 1979-1980 period when the grain harvested amounted to 6,076 tons. The high production of cacao obtained in Chiapas in recent years, the leader said, has been boosted by the creation of agro-industries in the region and by technical advisor programs for disease control, storage of improved seeds designed to increase output and by the increase in cultivation area. Cubas Arboleya further stated that he was successful in getting the advance paid to producers to increase from 50 pesos per kilo of cacao in November 1979 to 68 pesos in January of this year. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 17 Feb 82 p 30-A] 9908

CSO: 3010/901

## IRANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS TO PRESS

PA191547 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad Azizi, who is on an official visit to Nicaragua, said at a press conference that Iran might have a mission in Nicaragua, possibly at the ambassadorial level, in the near future.

"The Iranian and Nicaraguan revolutions are very similar to each other," Azizi said, noting the importance of the fact that both his country and Nicaragua struggled against the "Gringos" at the same time. "If either of the two peoples had to fight alone, the victory would take much longer," he said.

According to the minister, Iran is carrying out an Islamic revolution based on God (Allah), which consists of the search for freedom and independence. For this reason, Western values were the first thing to be "stopped" in that country.

He added that Iran's struggle is against all of the superpowers of both the East and the West. Commenting on his country's situation, he indicated that it has been the target of numerous attacks from the United States, which has changed its plans of aggression against Iran on several occasions.

"They want to stop and defeat our revolution...but since they remember the very negative experience of Vietnam, they do not want to attack us directly, taking advantage of the Iraqi regime to attack us indirectly instead," he said.

Azizi said that the United States represents as great a danger for his country as for Nicaragua. He added that they are sure that Iraq's war against Iran began with the support of the North Americans, since there were no border problems between the two countries at the time of the shah.

He also said that the Iraqi regime, which began the war, had very good relations with the shah, who was overthrown by the revolution.

"You can see that the countries that help and support the Iraqis are countries that have a very direct and dependent relationship with the United States. You will never see a progressive country on the Iraqis' side," the Iranian deputy foreign minister said.



## "Psychological War"

He added that since Iran was able to recover 70 percent of the territory that was controlled by the Iraqis, the United States has begun other attacks on the Iranian Islamic revolution.

Azizi said that the United States has now unleashed a "psychological war" against the Iranian revolution, "with the help of the news media."

Initially, the United States said that the Iranian regime was not stable and that it would fall in 2 or 3 months, but they have been repeating this for several months now..."as you can see, our regime is very powerful and popular," Azizi said to refute the statements supposedly planned by the United States to harm the revolution.

Azizi said that his country has won many economic, cultural and military victories and that the U.S. fabrications about Iranian oil have not done any harm. "Iran does not want to intervene in the domestic affairs of other countries," he said.

## They Help by Denouncing

Asked if his country will give any material aid to Nicaragua after his visit, Azizi replied that due to the war against Iraq and the United States his country is not in a condition to give financial aid, but that there is Iranian solidarity with Nicaragua.

"By denouncing all of the Gringos' conspiracies and plots, we think we are helping all of the peoples of the world," he stressed.

Thanks to our anti-imperialist position, we are sure that we have very friendly relations with all of the world's oppressed peoples, he added.

Azizi said that the things that most impressed the Iranians about Nicaragua include the literacy campaign and the cultural and scientific development, which for the Iranians "is essential for real independence and freedom...we are very pleased that you have taken that path."

## 7,000 Prisoners

Replying to questions from the national press, the Iranian deputy foreign minister said that his country is now fighting against Iraq along 150 km of the border and that they still have 7,000 Iraqi prisoners of war within their territory.

He rejected the possibility of an understanding or peaceful agreement between Israel and the Palestinians, because Israel was established as a result of imperialist support.

He indicated that Western customs that are not included within Islam have been exterminated in his country. "We respect all Western values that are in

agreement with our values. We plan to eliminate from our culture those that are not in agreement."

#### Support for the FMLN

Azizi noted that 3 or 4 months ago, the Iranian Foreign Ministry issued an official communique "in support of all the Farabundo Marti fighters in El Salvador and condemned the U.S. support of the army and the Duarte regime."

Azizi arrived in Managua on 10 February accompanied by Mr Sadephi, deputy agriculture minister; Ayatollah Abdus, representative of the Theology School; Mr Moussavi, director of Latin American affairs; two photographers; a translator; and an Iranian newsman.

After their visit to Nicaragua, whose length was not disclosed, the Iranians will travel to Venezuela and from there will return to Tehran.

CSO: 3010/940

## TOMAS BORGE ON OBANDO Y BRAVO, COMMUNISTS, UNITY

PA211340 Panama City DIALOGO SOCIAL in Spanish No 141, Jan 82 pp 30, 40, 41

[Interview with Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, by Raul Leis on 26 November 1981; place not given]

[Excerpt] Somozists Threaten Archbishop Obando

[Question] How do you view Monsignor Obando y Bravo?

[Answer] Monsignor Obando, though he may not completely realize it, could become an instrument in the hands of the revolution's enemies. Not long ago a plot by former Somozist Guards to murder Monsignor Obando was discovered. The Somozists intended to blame the Sandinists for the archbishop's death and to create an acute division and confrontation between the Sandinists and the church. Some mass information media, such as LA PRENSA and certain radio stations, have created the feeling that the revolution opposes Monsignor Obando and the church. Yet at the same time, they are plotting to murder him. If this happens, they will blame the Sandinist revolution.

However, we are not uninformed in this matter. We have our intelligence and counterintelligence services. We discovered the plot and told him: "Monsignor Obando, there are those who would kill you; dear friend Bishop, there are some who would like to kill you." If he is killed someday, everyone will know that we are not to blame. I am rejecting blame for what may happen. The fact is that we could never commit such a crime.

When Pedro Joaquin Chamorro was killed, it was said initially that we did it and there are some who still say this. Not even Violeta Chamorro or Pedro Joaquin's sons or anybody else really believes this. It would be too clumsy to try to involve us in the death of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro or of Monsignor Obando. Still, the first response could be to try to provoke a massive popular reaction while the situation is being investigated. They could create a serious problem for the revolution. Therefore we are publicly revealing the plot against Monsignor Obando. This is not the first time that the CIA and the Somozists have planned something like this. In this case it is the death of Nicaragua's highest Catholic prelate, Monsignor Obando y Bravo, that is planned.

## The Sinister Hand

[Question] Do the Sandinist leaders feel that their lives are in any danger in view of the recent strange deaths of Roldos, Mattey, Torrijos and the Peruvian officers?

[Answer] I distrust the CIA so much that this soft drink is being served by my chief of escort. I am not completely sure that the CIA has not poisoned the glass. It is such a sinister organization and is so full of possibilities that it has many resources and is present everywhere, always ready to commit the worst possible crimes.

We would not be surprised if some of the accidents that have occurred in some parts of the world and that have not been completely explained involved CIA participation. Although in some cases there have been official explanations, I am always suspicious that the CIA may be behind any unusual occurrence.

## The Revolution Defended

[Question] When the businessmen were arrested in Nicaragua, other members of leftist organizations were also arrested. The direct question is, why are leftists imprisoned in Nicaragua?

[Answer] I am glad that you have finally asked me about the left, because everyone is asking about the three COSEP buzzards. Throughout the world people talk of the three COSEP members, yet no one talks about the imprisoned communists. There are over 60 who are imprisoned. Why? First there is the political aspect. In a revolution where the exploited have seized power, it does not make sense for them to issue demands. The working classes do not have to struggle for the crumbs that the exploiting classes throw under the table. They must strive for power; and they have achieved power in Nicaragua.

In a revolution, there can only be two baseball teams, the revolutionaries and the counterrevolutionaries. If there are two teams of revolutionaries, they will compete among themselves. But if the reactionaries are united, it is senseless for the revolutionaries to be divided. Revolutionaries who endanger revolutionary unity are objectively counterrevolutionaries.

So what are these companeros doing? Since they cannot construct a political plan, because the FSLN has done so already, they go to the workers and propose other demands. This is the only way in which they can gain converts. But while they go to the people and preach anti-imperialism, in order to obtain followers, the FSLN has already proven that it is the most important anti-imperialist force in the country. While they go to the people to propose political changes that the country needs, the FSLN has already proposed these changes. However, if they propose immediate salary increases while disguising their demands with revolutionary language, they are going to confuse the working classes. It is very easy to speak of Marxism-Leninism and to strive for salary increases. This is very easy, but in a revolution this is an almost unpardonable sin.

I asked them: Are you imprisoned because you are communists? No, you are not imprisoned for being communists. Are you imprisoned because you are CIA agents? No. Do you know why you are imprisoned? It is because you are idiots. They are not imprisoned because they are communists, regardless of appearances. Everyone in Nicaragua has the right to be a communist or anything else they desire; they have the right to subscribe to the Marxist-Leninist ideology. But one must not forget that a revolution has to defend itself.

[Question] Can you tell each conscientious person, each Latin American revolutionary, what the most important tasks are at the moment?

[Answer] The basic task is to unite all of the revolutionaries. The second task is also unity. So is the third task and all of the tasks that follow. This is the only task that must be achieved if we are to begin to conceive the possibility of victory. What is more, if there is no unity, there is no hope of victory. I hope that all revolutionaries understand this.

CSO: 3010/940



## D'ESCOTO ON POSSIBLE INTERVENTION, U.S. POLICY

PA132300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2239 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 12 Feb (EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto told EFE in Madrid today that no Central American country could remain indifferent to military intervention in that area.

D'Escoto, who spent a few hours in the Spanish capital while en route to his country, said he had attended the special UN assembly that dealt with the Golan Heights and had subsequently traveled to Tripoli.

On the possibility of U.S. intervention in El Salvador, the Nicaraguan foreign minister emphasized that all the Central American countries have a common origin and, after emerging from Spanish domination, they established the Republic of Central America. All those countries, he said, "see ourselves as a single nation in the process of reunification."

"This reunification has been a permanent aspiration in Central America ever since the federation was dissolved in the middle of the last century," he said. It is clear, he added, "that in the event of armed intervention in any Central American country by the United States or any other country, the other Central American countries could not remain indifferent."

"The main objectives of U.S. policy toward Nicaragua," D'Escoto said, "is to destabilize our revolutionary process. To this end the United States has placed particular emphasis on liberating a part of our Atlantic coast in order to establish a beachhead from which to proceed to a recovery of the entire territory."

CSO: 3010/959

## CUBANS, ARABS RUN GUERRILLA TRAINING CAMP

PA141948 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 14 Feb 82 pp 1A, 8A

[Article by Pablo Cstrejon Jr]

[Text] The guerrilla training center is in Laguna (Xiloa), 20 minutes from Managua, Nicaragua. There are Spanish Basque separatists, Hondurans, Guatemalans, Salvadorans, and Costa Ricans in the center.

A Nicaraguan intellectual, whom we won't identify for obvious reasons, told us that this Sandinist guerrilla center is run by Cuban and Arab instructors and that entry into the area is completely restricted.

## Guerrilla Export

This Sandinist guerrilla center gives 3-month training courses to guerrillas from different countries. The guerrillas are then sent to Central America, Europe and other areas.

## Inability

Our source says that the "Sandinist Front" is unable to solve the country's economic problems and that is why Nicaragua is in a critical economic situation.

## There Is No Food

Food shortages already exist, and observers claim that the so-called mixed enterprises have been a failure. Meanwhile, the FSLN is still confiscating factories and other centers of production.

## Jails Are Crowded

Jails are full of people who disagree with Sandinist ideology. The Catholic Church, through its leaders, has told the Sandinists to tone down their persecution. This has not been done. Today businessmen are in jail for thinking freely.

## The CDS

The Sandinist Defense Committees, CDS, are crueler than the German Gestapo's SS units in their heyday. These groups have, on more than one occasion, occupied LA PRENSA and other communications media. At present there are 10 radio news programs closed, and repression continues against anyone who does not praise Sandinist activity.

CSO: 3010/960

## 'LA PRENSA' ACCUSES 'TASS' CORRESPONDENT OF SLANDER

PA121945 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Vladimir Shejovtsov, Managua correspondent for the communist news agency TASS, has been accused of the crimes of grievous offense and slander in a suit filed at the Third District Court by Dr (Salomon Calvo Arrieta), special attorney for the Nicaraguan people's newspaper LA PRENSA.

According to information provided by Judge Dr (Osvaldo Ortega Reyes), the foreign correspondent must appear in court today at 1000 to answer charges that he slandered the paper, which is democratically oriented; its directors; and its employees.

In the case presented before judicial authorities, LA PRENSA directors requested that established penalties for these crimes be imposed. The paper pledged to provide evidence sustaining the accusation, with the reservation that it may broaden the accusation to include other crimes or people whose complicity may be revealed in the course of the proceeding.

The TASS correspondent must appear in court to hear the charges filed against him. According to reports, the third district judge is empowered to order his immediate arrest if he fails to appear.

The writ presented by Dr (Salomon Calvo Arrieta) that accuses the TASS correspondent in Managua, read as follows:

Third District Court of Managua. Your Honor:

I, (Salomon Calvo Arrieta), legally of age, single, a lawyer living here, do hereby state:

In my capacity as special legal attorney for Editorial Sociedad Anonima La Prensa, S.A., as is evidenced by a publicly registered special power of attorney, I appear before you to state the following:

On 9 January 1982, the TASS office--that is, the Managua branch of the TASS news agency--represented in Managua by Vladimir Shejovtsov, a Soviet citizen currently living here in Managua, committed the crimes of grievous offense and slander to the detriment of my client, Jaime Chamorro Cardenal and other Editorial La Prensa,

S.A. officials. It attributed to them crimes that are punishable under the law. Employing audacious lies and slander, the news agency charged that LA PRENSA or Editorial La Prensa, S.A. officials were involved in counterrevolutionary activity, conspiring against the government to carry out terrorist activities to cause property damage and everything else implied by such an allegation. TASS stated in a dispatch from Managua to the world, which was reproduced by EFE and further disseminated, that some officials, several foreign embassy military attaches and reactionary elements linked to rightwing opposition parties were involved in a plot to carry out a number of actions ranging from bombing the largest industrial companies to attacking Nicaraguan revolutionary leaders. TASS falsely accused LA PRENSA officials of participating in a vast counter-revolutionary conspiracy.

Your Honor: The background of my client and other LA PRENSA officials is well known to all honest Nicaraguans. Their moral qualities, their respect for the revolution and for revolutionary laws are well known. Therefore, these false accusations against such honest citizens constitute the crime of slander--as regarded and sanctioned by the penal code in force--and constitute an insult to the Nicaraguan people's intelligence.

Because of the reasons outlined above and in my present capacity, I come to accuse and hereby do accuse foreigner Vladimir Shejovtsov, director of the TASS agency in Managua, of being guilty of offense and slander; and request that he be penalized in accordance with the law. At the same time, I pledge to prove my charges and reserve the right to expand them to include other crimes or persons who may be implicated in the course of the criminal proceedings. Consequently, I request that foreigner Vladimir Shejovtsov be summoned to appear in your office to be notified of this accusation.

The following is the address for process serving: in front of the court in Ciudad Jardin, Managua, 9 February 1982. Dr (Salomon Calvo Arrieta), lawyer and notary public.

Presented by Dr (Salomon Calvo Arrieta) at 1010 on 9 February 1982, along with a copy of this writ and a special power of attorney. Signed, the judge. [as heard]

CSO: 3010/960

## 'LA PRENSA' REJECTS 'TASS' EXPLANATION

PA121555 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Feb 82 p 6

[Article: "Letter From TASS and Note From LA PRENSA"]

[Text] Managua, 28 January 1982

Mr Jaime Chamorro C.  
Secretary, Board of Directors  
LA PRENSA S.A. Publishing House

I hereby refer to your letter of 11 January 1982, in which you mention a dispatch by our agency dated 9 January 1982.

I wish to stress that at no time did the TASS dispatches on the counterrevolutionary plot discovered by Nicaraguan state security use the term "directors of the newspaper LA PRENSA," as exclusively reported more than once by LA PRENSA itself.

Upon publishing a dispatch from the Spanish news agency EFE on 10 January, without trying to confirm the authenticity of the information contained in that report, LA PRENSA began directing its protests and issuing its threats against the TASS offices in Managua.

In good will, I visited LA PRENSA on 12 January and delivered a copy of a TASS dispatch datelined 11 January in Managua, in which a technical editing error in the first dispatch (where the term "officials" had been used instead of "former official," in referring to a former LA PRENSA editor and editorial writer mentioned in an Interior Ministry communique of 8 January 1982) had been duly corrected.

By the way, as is well known among professionals, technical mistakes are made in the course of work by any communications media. The mistakes--premeditated or not--that appear in LA PRENSA, particularly in connection with the Soviet Union, might serve as pretexts to protest to LA PRENSA nearly every day. It is enough to mention as an example a completely false report published by LA PRENSA on 17 January that states that the popular demonstration held on 13 January in front of its installations "was held because of TASS' slanders." In other words, in an effort to take advantage of any pretext, LA PRENSA once again took the



path of anti-Sovietism--that old and overused weapon used by Somoza's dictatorial regime to crush Nicaragua's democratic and progressive forces.

In order to inform LA PRENSA's readers about the real state of affairs, I ask you to publish this letter in your paper.

Sincerely,

[Signed] Vladimir Shejovtsov, Director of TASS office in Managua

Note From LA PRENSA:

In the first place, we wish to explain that the original TASS dispatch did not use the term "directors" but the term "officials" instead of former editor, as the letter states. The term "directors" was used in the translation of the original dispatch prepared by the Spanish news agency EFE. However, LA PRENSA feels that using the term "officials" instead of former editor cannot be a technical mistake. Although TASS dispatch dated 11 January expands the report--calling one of the persons allegedly involved a "former editor of the newspaper LA PRENSA"--this does not rectify the contents of the first dispatch. This person was never an editorial writer, but an editor who occasionally published certain articles.

In the second place, we wish to report that Mr Shejovtsov did visit LA PRENSA on 12 January and that he made an oral rectification. However, Mr Jaime Chamorro asked him for a public rectification, broadcast in the same manner as the original dispatch, and so far this has not been obtained.

Finally, LA PRENSA reported that the demonstration on 13 January had been held partly to protest LA PRENSA's alleged implication in the terrorist attack against the refinery. The demonstrators had been asked to protest the fact that "LA PRENSA was an accomplice of the plans to blow up the refinery and the cement plant" and the demonstrators shouted slogans such as: "Who wanted to blow up the refinery? LA PRENSA and the CIA!!"

TASS was the only one that could have implicated LA PRENSA in this plot and this is the reason why we asked for a rectification. LA PRENSA may be both anti-Soviet and anticommunist, as the letter charges, but never terrorist. This can harm us greatly, especially in the international area, where the dispatch was broadly circulated and where LA PRENSA enjoys inestimable prestige, which this slander sought to damage.

For all the above reasons, this letter does not satisfy the request for a rectification and LA PRENSA is already ordering its lawyers to proceed with the suit for slander against TASS.

CSO: 3010/959

## FPR PUBLICLY SUPPORTS EXPORT INCENTIVE DECREES

PA221329 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 16 Feb 82 p 12

[Slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] We have received the following communique:

The Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR) supports the decrees granting incentives for exports and the rules on foreign exchange that is obviously to be sent abroad, since the government of national reconstruction thereby provides positive answers for all the productive sectors of the country (cotton, sugar, coffee, molasses, sesame seeds) by extending firm support to those who are positively engaged in activating production and in contributing, in a revolutionary manner to the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Because of the scope and depth of these incentives, our country has placed itself at the vanguard of other Central American countries, demonstrating that such objectives can be achieved only in a country where an in-depth transformation is being carried out for the benefit of all the people.

We can also see that these measures are directed toward the commercial sector since they will have access to the foreign exchange for which the producers will negotiate through the national financing system or the authorized exchange houses, thus broadening the range of imports that are not considered essential or basic consumer products.

These revolutionary measures reaffirm the interest of our Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction (JGRN) in giving full support to the country's mixed economy and in stimulating its development despite all the economic pressures and the political boycott that the internal and foreign reactionary sectors employ against our country. At the same time they contradict the reactionary and rightist parties' political speculation that minimizes the JGRN's interest in giving a positive response to any or all citizens who honestly wish to contribute their experience and labor to the economic, political and social consolidation of our revolutionary process.

/Unity for the country and for revolution/

/Patriotic Front of the Revolution/

/Nicaraguan Socialist Party/

/Independent Liberal Party/

/FSLN/

/People's Social-Christian Party/

/Cesar Delgadillo Machado/  
Communication and Press Secretary  
Managua, 11 February 1982

CSO: 3010/960

## CLERGYMEN REPORT ON VISIT TO MISKITO CAMP

PA232220 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] A commission composed of Catholic priests and Evangelical and Baptist pastors of various nationalities has said in Managua that the transfer of (?6,5000) Miskitos from Rio Coco, on the border with Honduras, to the country's interior was done in the best possible way.

According to the members of this commission who went to the new settlement where the Miskitos have been relocated, the Sandinist government is giving the Indians adequate treatment. However, the spokesmen of the commission commented on how much the Indians had to sacrifice in leaving their land, belongings and even the place where their ancestors are buried.

The commission's trip was carried out after the Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua accused the Sandinist government of violating the human rights of some Miskito Indians who were relocated.

The Nicaraguan bishops' statement regarding the situation of the Miskitos, who are temporarily living in tents, prompted the junta to summon Apostolic Nuncio Andrea Cordero Lanza Di Montisemolo.

The Nicaraguan revolutionary junta felt that the document contained baseless charges against the government.

(Amando Lopez), a Spanish Jesuit who is rector of Managua's Central American University and one of the spokesmen for the commission of clergymen, reported that their trip was made on 18 February in order to talk directly with the Miskitos who had been relocated.

The clergymen were accompanied by the members of the National Permanent Commission for the Defense and Protection of Human Rights, an autonomous humanitarian organization.

(Lopez) said that the government plans to provide education, housing, health services and land for the Indians. This is something they did not receive before because of the harassment of Somozist bands in the area.

(Uriel Molina), a Nicaraguan Catholic priest, said that the relocation solution is heartbreaking but had to be adopted. I saw evident signs of grief in the older people but hope in the youth, he said.

(Tomas Rosenberg), a Franciscan priest who is in charge of a program to aid refugees in California, said that he felt very badly about the transfer of the Miskitos from their ancestral lands but added that these decisions have to be made in times of war.

The commission also included: Father (Pablo Smith), superior of the Capuchin Order; and (Clarence Leoti), a Brazilian Franciscan priest.

CSO: 3010/940



## TERRORIST EXPLOSIONS IN GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES

PA212122 Radio 15 September (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT  
21 Feb 82

[Text] Several mysterious explosions have occurred in warehouses of the communist dictatorship that are owned by Marxist Jaime Wheelock Roman and his family.

These explosions have caused considerable damage in the stolen goods of the new communist dictator Jaime Wheelock Roman.

In spite of the strict security by the dictatorship's henchmen, these explosions have occurred and the dictatorship has not been able to determine their origin.

Besides these mysterious explosions which damage only properties stolen by the traitors of the armed FSLN party, there is in the urban atmosphere a notable increase in the Nicaraguans' desire to free the fatherland from the communist tyranny.

In the intimacy of the homes and in talks between close friends, the main subject of conversation is always the country's freedom, especially among the youth--the sector which more openly expresses its desire for freedom and its disdain for the totalitarian regime and the armed party in power.

The revolutionary awareness and the conscience of the Nicaraguans increases considerably as mysterious explosions occur in the stolen properties of the new communist tyrants.

CSO: 3010/940

## DORIS TIJERINO ON U.S. POLICY IN REGION

PA190210 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpts] At a news conference yesterday at the Newsmen's Association, guerrilla Commander Doris Tijerino, president of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, CONIPAZ, appealed to the Nicaraguan people for unity in order to be alert to the threats of Yankee imperialism.

Representing CONIPAZ, Commander Doris Tijerino outlined the committee's opinion regarding various grave issues that endanger peace in Central America and Latin America. She also said that the \$19-million fund that the Central Intelligence Agency has for a secret plan against Nicaragua includes the creation of opposition centers in the nation's interior, the planning of sabotage against the revolutionary process and subversive action. She made the following statements for our listeners:

[Begin recording] Slightly less than 1 week ago, the U.S. Government announced new loans to the Salvadoran junta amounting to more than \$55 million, even though various sectors of the U.S. Congress had voiced deep concern over repeated human rights violations--the crimes committed daily in that nation--including the collective killing of nearly 1,000 people in eastern Usulután Department and the air force (?bombing) of the town of (Jiquilí).

All of this plus the support that the U.S. administration gives to the counter-revolutionary bands being trained in Florida and California to attack Nicaragua prove that the respect for human rights that President Ronald Reagan says he feels is totally untrue and hypocritical.

It is not secret for anyone in Central America that Nicaragua is a nation that guarantees and loves peace and thus has taken and will take every step necessary for this peace to be maintained and strengthened for the benefit of our people.

Proof of this is the historic COPPAL meeting to be held in Managua this week. Taking advantage of this occasion, we greet those delegates.

In addition, we recall the repeated invitations the Nicaraguan Government has made to the Honduran Government to hold meetings at the high level of ministers of defense in order to create a mixed military force to guarantee tranquillity on the border between the two nations.

However, we note with deep concern and indignation how bands of former national guardsmen operate from Honduran territory, making daily incursions into Nicaragua to kill humble men and women of our people--to the point that there are already more than 1,000 victims of the so-called Operation Red Christmas.

In addition, we wish to denounce before all the peoples of the world, Mr Reagan's so-called Caribbean doctrine as an act against peace in Central America. According to this doctrine, we should be frightened by the military presence of U.S. forces or multinational armies in [as heard] the states of the region that are implementing a sovereign, independent policy--as Nicaragua, Cuba and Grenada are--free from the tutelage of Washington. [end recording]

CSO: 3010/959

## COMMITTEE REPORT ON DRAFT PARTIES BILL READY

PA182030 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1907 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Managua, 18 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The president of the State Council of Nicaragua, Commander Carlos Nunez, today revealed that the report on the draft political parties bill for this Central American country "is ready."

The draft bill of the rules that will govern the life of Nicaraguan political groups, which originally had 18 articles, now has 30.

The original draft was presented last November by the FSIN delegation to the State Council, the government's colegislative body.

Later, the special committee consulted all political groups in the country, including the opposition, to hear their criteria and positions concerning a political parties legislation.

The dissident parties submitted a total of eight new draft bills for consideration of the special committee headed by Jesuit priest Alvaro Arguello.

The report on the new draft bill will be discussed by the Nicaraguan auxiliary parliament [Legislative Council] at an unspecified date. It was stated that all political groups in the country will receive a copy of the report 48 hours before the initiative is brought up to the State Council's special session.

The new draft bill reportedly differs considerably from the original presented by the Sandinist Front and establishes that "the parties cannot stand aloof from the revolution."

The Democratic Coordinating Board--an alliance of the nation's dissident political parties--announced, meanwhile, that it will attend the State Council debates concerning the first law of political parties in the Sandinist Nicaragua.

"We shall attend the State Council to guarantee that the political parties law will be democratic and to guarantee freedom of action for the political groups in Nicaragua," a spokesman of the Democratic Coordinating Board told ACAN-EFE.

CSO: 3010/959

## TAC GROUP TO PRESENT PETITIONS TO UN HEAD

PA160323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Managua, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A mission of the "Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal" (TAC) today left for the United States. On Tuesday the mission will deliver two documents containing a peace proposal for El Salvador to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

One document contains the original signatures of 100,000 citizens of Central American and countries like Mexico, the United States, Spain, Colombia, Peru, Cuba and Argentina. This document represents the international support for the Salvadoran peace proposal submitted to the 36th UN General Assembly by the coordinator of the junta of the government of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

On that occasion, the Nicaraguan leader expounded on the need to consider the revolutionary forces of El Salvador for a dialogue for peace to end the genocide extending in that nation.

The other document contains the support of the same signatures and personalities of several Latin American countries, members of the "Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal," for the French-Mexican declaration recognizing the importance in the Salvadoran crisis of the revolutionary groups represented in the "Democratic Revolutionary Front" (FDR) and the "Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front" (FMLN).

"That declaration synthesizes the view of the entire civilized international community and responds to the warmongering policy of the U.S. administration under Reagan," the document notes in one of its parts.

The "Multinational Commission of Dignity," the name given to the group that left for the United States, includes Salvadoran Clarivel Alegria, Panamanian Moises Torrijos and Nicaraguan Xavier Chamorro, president of the TAC's executive committee, with headquarters in this capital.

Costa Rican Eduardo Mora Valverde, another commissioner, could not travel due to visa problems in his country, a tribunal spokesman here said.

CSO: 3010/959

## BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH FRG--Nicaragua today signed an agreement whereby the FRG will help develop cartography and survey projects as well as projects in plant protection. The agreement on plant protection was signed by FRG Ambassador Volker Haak and Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco. The agreement includes methods to improve protection against crop plagues and diseases. The FRG will send an expert to act as project coordinator for up to 30 months, as well as experts for up to 9 months. The survey assistance will help the Land Studies Nicaraguan Institute, INETER, prepare a national basic map to help in the study of natural resources. Vehicles worth DM240,000 will be provided. [PA041700 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Feb 82]

CUBAN TEACHERS END AGRICULTURAL WORK--Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; and Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, attended an event held yesterday to mark the end of agricultural work by the Augusto Cesar Sandino pedagogic contingent of Cuban internationalists. The meeting was also attended by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman; Deputy Education Minister (Francisco Guzman); government authorities; Cuban Ambassador Julian Lopez; Cuban internationalist teachers and representatives of the mass organizations of Carazo Department. The ceremony was held in the (Arlen Siu) auditorium of the [name indistinct] teachers school in San Marcos. Companera (Mercedes Almiliaques), chief of the pedagogic department of the Cuban internationalists, gave an extensive report on the activities of the contingent. After concluding the teaching activities at the end of the school term, the Cuban teachers' brigades joined the productive tasks on the Pacific coast and the central region. A total of 1,515 teachers participated in those tasks. The other part of the 2,000 teachers who are in Nicaragua continued their teaching work in northern Zelaya at the request of the people of the region. [Text] [PA151546 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Feb 82]

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Managua, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Assembly of Friends With Socialist Countries was established here today. It will inform the Nicaraguan people about the social and economic progress made in those countries and about the solidarity aid they give to the revolutionary process of Nicaragua. Under the sponsorship of the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship With Socialist Countries (ANAPS), the assembly was established in the presence



of diplomats from the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, North Korea and Vietnam. The FSLN was represented by Silvia McEvans of the International Relations Department and by the mass organizations from the country's 16 departments. The Assembly of Friends With Socialist Countries will have the support of some 200 Nicaraguans who have studied in those countries and have agreed to work to strengthen mutual solidarity. [Text] [PA150233 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0015 GMT 15 Feb 82]

BORGE ON BOMB INCIDENT--Managua, 20 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan interior minister, Commander Tomas Borge, reported that the act of sabotage which occurred today at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua left a total of two dead and five wounded. The Sandinist commander said that a bomb placed inside a suitcase exploded causing the death of two Interior Ministry employees. The five persons wounded in the attack are also Interior Ministry employees. The interior minister reported the incident while speaking of the political pluralism and of the mixed economy which the Sandinist government promotes in Nicaragua. Commander Borge was speaking at the closing meeting of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL). "What is it that those who placed that bomb want?" Commander Borge asked. He then answered himself, "They want to scare the companeros of the COPPPAL." [Text] [PA210334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0254 GMT 21 Feb 82]

CSO: 3010/960

## U.S. CHARGED WITH 'ACCOUNTING SUBTERFUGE' ON CANAL

PA271711 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 25 Feb 82 p 4A

["Vox Populi, Vox Dei" column by Luis Restrepo]

[Excerpts] I was recently told that the United States, again claiming losses in the Panama Canal operations for the 1980-81 fiscal year, has withheld 10 million balboas that, according to the Torrijos-Carter treaty, should be delivered to Panama. The following is an analysis of that statement:

During the 1979-80 fiscal year, the United States reported that the profit from the operation after expenses was only \$2.7 million, and that was the amount paid to Panama.

Nevertheless, in that year's accounting the Panama Canal Commission was charged with illegal expenses, pertaining to the former Panama Canal Company. Such illegal expenses charged to the commission included:

1. Interests paid to the U.S. Treasury on nonrecoverable investments in the canal (an expense not contemplated in the treaty)--\$14.8 million.
2. Amortization of the anticipated retirement account accumulated for services rendered by the employees of the company-Canal Zone government prior to 1 October 1979--\$16.7 million.
3. Indemnification paid for damage to vessels involved in accidents before 1 October 1979--\$6 million.

During the 1980-81 fiscal year, the United States declared a loss of \$500,000 therefore no payment was made to Panama.

However, in expenses for that fiscal year, they again charged the Panama Canal Commission with illegal expenses pertaining to the company-Canal Zone government, including the following:

1. Interests paid to the U.S. Treasury on nonrecoverable investments in the canal (expenses not included in the treaty)--\$14.1 million.

2. Amortization of the anticipated retirement account for services rendered by the employees of the company-Canal Zone government prior to 1 October 1979--\$16.7 million.

3. Indemnification paid for damage to vessels involved in accidents before 1 October 1979--\$12 million.

As can be observed, through the use of accounting subterfuge, the U.S. Government has illegally appropriated \$17.3 million belonging to the Republic of Panama from surpluses between revenues and expenses in the operation of the canal during the first 2 years of the treaty.

We want the Panamanian Foreign Ministry to specify just what we are going to do to recover that money, plus the accumulated interest. Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca has the floor.

CSO: 3010/970

## NDC CHAIRMAN WELCOMES U.S. ECONOMIC AID PACKAGE

FL251534 Bridgetown CANA in English 1345 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 25 Feb (CANA)--Chairman of St Lucia's National Development Corporation [NDC], Julian Hunte, today welcomed the trade, aid and economic cooperation package for the region announced by President Reagan, stating it will put the islands on the right path to economic development.

Mr Hunte was reacting to President Reagan's announced details of his Caribbean basin initiative which, among other things, is to provide an extra 350 million U.S. dollars in economic assistance to certain regional states.

The NDC chairman said the announcement was long overdue and "would go a long way in bringing back confidence among the developing Caribbean region towards the United States as a partner in the total Americas, as initially envisaged by the great Venezuelan Simon Bolivar."

Mr Hunte said that for the past 10 years the NDC had been spearheading a struggle for the developing private sector in St Lucia, mainly by way of attracting U.S. investors as participants in the island's economy.

"More recently NDC has tried to widen economic development to include indigenous industrialisation, thereby taking advantage of import substitution, higher foreign exchange earnings, self employment and rural industrialisation," Mr Hunte said.

He added: "The statement by President Reagan is a pat on the back for successive boards of the NDC, and we are now on the right path to economic development."

Mr Hunte said that in NDC's 1981 yearend message, it was pointed out that the case now was for a four-pronged approach to aid, trade, investment and indigenisation.

"President Reagan reiterated those almost word for word in addressing the OAS."

Mr Hunte said that to take advantage of these new economic measures, which will be further bolstered by assistance from Mexico, Canada and Venezuela, St Lucia must now prepare itself to play a greater part in the development of the region.

"We must at all cost equip all sectors of the economy to present to the U.S. investor an image of St Lucia as an attractive and viable investment base, and in addition, we must prove ourselves to be politically mature to handle our own economic destiny," he added.

CSO; 3025/1039

## FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL232115 Bridgetown CANA in English 2019 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 23 Feb (CANA)--Suriname's former Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp, being tipped to head the next government, has said here that democracy does not necessarily mean the holding of elections every four years.

"It means more than that. It means people's involvement in the process of government, and improvement in the quality of their life and the right to life and liberty.

"The right to life and liberty does not only mean the right to speak and the right to move freely in one's country. It also means the right to work, the right to good housing, the right to good education and health, and the right to have freedom and justice", he told foreign journalists at a news conference.

Mr Naarendorp was reacting to reports from Holland that Dutch politicians were concerned at the democratic process in Suriname following the resignation of the Henk Chin A Sen government at the request of the military authority.

He said that the military authority was trying to involve all the people in the process of democracy. This is reflected in the formation of people's committees across the country, the mobilisation of farmers to raise the economic standards of the country and the bringing together of other forces in the society to participate in the democratic process.

Mr Naarendorp said Holland would have to understand the experiment they were carrying out in attempting to fashion their own form of democracy.

He said it was unfair for Holland to judge the democratic process in Suriname by its standards.

"Suriname and Holland are two different societies with different histories and cultural traditions", he said.

On the question of Dutch Government aid to Suriname, Mr Naarendorp said it would be sad if the government of Holland decided to stop it.

History would not be kind to Holland if the aid was cut off, he added. (Holland has announced a temporary suspension of its aid programme to Suriname.)

He said that both Holland and Suriname had agreed that the pre-February 25, 1980 political situation in the country had left much to be desired. They all agreed that a change was necessary, and he felt opportunity should be given the present process to work out a solution.

He hoped that in future dealing with Suriname, wisdom will prevail in Holland.

CSO: 3025/1039



## URUGUAY MEDIA EXPECT STROESSNER IN PUNTA DEL ESTE

PY221956 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1720 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Feb (TELAM)--The local press insistently reported today that Paraguayan President Gen Alfredo Stroessner will arrive in Uruguay in the course of the coming days.

The morning daily EL PAIS, reportedly quoting government sources, stated on its first page that "it is probable that the Paraguayan president will arrive in Punta Del Este (a resort located 150 km east of Montevideo) in the coming hours."

The daily added that several steps have been taken in view of the visit to honor the guest. EL PAIS claims that the date of arrival has not been confirmed but information leaked out recently to the effect that he will arrive before midweek and will stay at the resort at least until the end of the week.

The morning daily further stated that even though the trip is aimed at providing the Paraguayan president with some rest, sources we have contacted do not reject the possibility that he may meet with Uruguayan President Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez and other high-ranking officials of the Uruguayan Government.

EL PAIS claims that "being a great fan of fishing, the Paraguayan president will spend most of his resting period trying out his luck in the waters which surround the peninsula (Punta Del Este), probably on board a vessel."

The newspaper pointed out that Stroessner's possible visit to Punta Del Este was also announced last year but it never came to pass. However, this time the steps taken by the government and the arrival of several of Stroessner's relatives strengthen the possibility.

TELAM has managed to find out, through a telephone call to Punta Del Este, that Stroessner's daughter and one of his sons spent several days at the resort, apparently getting ready the entire floor they own in the Marangatu building, in Punta Del Este, for an important visitor who could well be their own father.

So far, the Uruguayan Government has not released any official information in this regard.

CSO: 3010/949

## MONTEVIDEO BUS DRIVERS STRIKE, RETURN TO WORK

PY222328 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2048 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Montevideo, 19 Feb (LATIN-REUTER)--A transport strike which has affected Montevideo since yesterday was resolved today, just after noon, when the buses gradually began running their routes, sector sources said.

The 868 units of the Uruguayan Collective Transport Company [Compania Uruguaya de Transporte Colectivo--CUTSA], which operates 85 percent of the city's transport system, stopped circulating yesterday afternoon protesting the excessive number of tickets that the drivers say are imposed on them by municipal transport inspectors.

But, the buses returned to work today after a series of negotiations, which included a meeting between the chairman of CUTSA, Pedro Lagos, and the mayor of Montevideo, Oscar Rachetti.

Lagos told the press that he had asked the municipal authorities for greater tolerance and understanding and he attributed the spontaneous decision of the drivers to abandon their work to the severe fines, which are discounted from their salaries by the enterprise.

Rachetti denied that intolerable guidelines are applied regarding the fines. The municipality is especially benevolent in this respect in view of the long hours that the drivers of the urban transport system work and of the pressure they suffer, he told the press.

Lagos said he had no knowledge that any of the drivers that went on strike had been arrested. The formula through which an agreement was reached was not revealed.

The conflict was the most serious one to affect the Montevideo transport system since 1973, when the right to strike was banned. That right is now acknowledged by a new labor law that was approved last month by the government.

But, the authorities stated that the strike did not come under any of the law's provisions and therefore yesterday termed it illegal.

CSO: 3010/949

## BRIEFS

ELECTORAL REGISTRATION OF YOUTHS--The Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission has entrusted the Electoral Board (a voters' registration organization) to review and submit within a week's time a plan designed to allow those youths who will become 18 shortly before the internal elections to register on the voting lists. The problem affects primarily those youths who will come of age between 31 May and 28 November, the date set for political parties to hold internal elections to elect candidates for the 1984 national election. These youths will be unable to register since the political parties' bylaws have set 31 May as the deadline for registration. [Excerpts] [PY222237 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1655 GMT 18 Feb 82]

INCREASED MEAT SUPPLY TO BLOC--The president of INAC [National Meat Institute] at noon today informed El Espectador that in addition to trading meat products for petroleum, Uruguay is studying the possibility of trading meat products for telephone equipment with Italy. This information was released at noon today by the INAC president, who pointed out that it is a very common deal in which our country exercises its purchasing power among its suppliers. Maj (Armando Mendis) also pointed out that this system could also be implemented with socialist countries, where Uruguay is trying to place greater quantities of its meat products. [Excerpt] [PY162247 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Feb 82]

CSO: 3010/949

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**DATE FILMED**

MARCH 17, 1982